

HIS HIGHNESS
SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G C S.I., G B E.
MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

[*After return from
Kailas Pilgrimage, 1931.*]

ALL ABOUT MYSORE

A COMPREHENSIVE HANDBOOK
UP-TO-DATE & ILLUSTRATED

COMPILED & EDITED BY
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PREFACE

THIS little compendium is designed to answer the likely queries not only of the tourist and the casual visitor, but also of the more serious student of Mysore's affairs. It seeks to present the essential facts of all sides of the life of the State,—its topography and physical features, its natural resources, its history, its economic development, its cultural progress, its civic and social conditions.

The information has in all cases been taken from authoritative sources,—mostly official publications. Use has been made, in a few places, of the matter contained in the *Karnataka Year-book* of 1915, the *Indian Science Congress Handbook* of 1924 and the *Indian Economic Conference Handbook* of 1929. But the bulk of the present book is made up of new material.

Care has been taken to keep the record clear of political bias and controversial comment of every kind.

The compiler was privileged to bring out a publication of this kind 16 years ago (1915) both in English and in Kannada. He had planned it as an annual, but one difficulty or another came in his way. For the present opportunity of reviving that little enterprise, he is greatly indebted to the Government of Mysore and the local Reception Committee of the Indian Science Congress which is to meet in Bangalore in January 1932 under the auspices of the University of Mysore.

He wishes to make it clear that, while the assistance given him by both is generous, the responsibility for the selection and arrangement of the matter in this book is entirely his.

With the impetus thus gained, he ventures to hope it may be possible for him to issue the publication annually hereafter, both in English and in the language of the country, and with new information and fresh features in every edition.

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H. H. SRI CHAMARAJENDRA WODEYAR BAHADUR

*The late Maharaja (1881-94), of whose Accession to the Throne
of Resuscitated Mysore, the present (1931) is the
Golden Jubilee Year*

MYSORE

I. PHYSICAL FEATURES

Situation

THE STATE OF MYSORE is one of the premier States of India, standing second among them as regards population and fifth as regards area. It is situated in the south of India, in the form roughly of a triangular plateau placed like a wedge between the Eastern and the Western Ghats. It lies between $11^{\circ}36'$ and $15^{\circ}2'$ north latitude and $74^{\circ}38'$ and $78^{\circ}36'$ east longitude. It is bounded on all sides by the districts of British India, namely,—Dharwar (Bombay), Bellary and Anantapur (Madras) on the north; Cuddapah, North Arcot and Salem on the east; Coimbatore, Nilgiri and Malabar on the south; and Coorg, South Kanara (Madras) and North Kanara (Bombay) on the west. The sea is at a distance of about 8 miles from the farthest point of the State on the west, of about 120 miles on the east, and of about 250 miles on the south (to Cape Comorin). The greatest length from north to south is about 230 miles, and from east to west about 290 miles.

Area

Mysore has an area of 29,475 square miles. This is almost equal to the size of Scotland and more than twice that of Belgium. For administrative purposes

NOTE.—The official year in Mysore begins on the 1st of July and closes on the 30th of June following. This has to be remembered in connection with quotations made from administration reports etc.

the State area is divided into Districts, Taluks and Hoblis as shown below :—

No.	District.	No. of Taluks & Sub-Taluks.	Hoblis.	Towns and Villages.	Total area (sq. miles).	Population, 1931.
1	Mysore	14+1	71	2,736	5,498	15,11,126
2	Hassan	7+1	38	2,268	2,665	5,96,937
3	Kadur	6+1	33	964	2,788	3,47,715
4	Shimoga	8+1	38	1,727	4,030	5,19,987
5	Chitaldrug ..	8+1	31	1,251	4,159	6,56,569
6	Tumkur	9+1	49	2,393	4,061	8,61,405
7	Kolar	10+1	53	2,764	3,179	8,49,037
8	Bangalore ..	10	51	2,488	3,078	10,80,413
TOTAL ..		72+7	364	16,591	29,460	64,23,189

These figures do not include those of the Assigned Tract of the Civil & Military Station of Bangalore. This tract, which covers an area of 13.54 sq. miles, has a population of 1,34,113. With this added, the total population of the State is 65,57,302.

Of the 16,591 inhabited areas in the State, 3 are cities—*i.e.*, towns with a population of over a lakh.

Natural Divisions

Nature has divided Mysore into two distinct regions known as the *Malnad* (Hill Country) and the *Maidan* (Plains). The former covers a major portion of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts and is studded with magnificent hill and forest, affording the most diversified and charming scenery. The Maidan is a more or less level region, endowed with more of sunshine. The general elevation of the country above the sea-level is from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, the lowest point being reached perhaps at Harihar (Chitaldrug District) and the highest on the Bababudan hills (Kadur District).

Rivers

Mysore is intersected by several streams and rivers most of which run eastwards. The chief of these are :—

No.	Name.	Chief District of Flow.	Length within the State (Miles).	Destination.
1	Kaveri	Mysore ..	616	Bay of Bengal.
2	Lokapavani	Do. ..	..	The Kaveri.
3	Shimsha	Tumkur ..	..	Do.
4	Hemavati	Hassan ..	..	Do.
5	Kapani	Mysore ..	..	Do.
6	Arkavati	Bangalore ..	..	Do.
7	Tunga Bhadra	Kadur-Shimoga	611	The Krishna.
8	Vedavati	Chitaldrug ..	..	The Tunga Bhadra.
9	North Pennar	Kolar ..	167	Bay of Bengal.
10	South Pennar	Bangalore ..	32	Do.
11	Palar	Kolar ..	47	Do.
12	Sharavati	Shimoga ..	103	Arabian Sea.

The Kaveri (also "Cauvery") is popularly known as *Dakshina Ganga* or the Ganges of the South. It is to Mysore what the Nile is to Egypt,—the giver of sustenance and the witness of history. This river branches into two streams near Sivasamudram, forming a small island there ; and on either side of it, each stream hurls itself down to a depth of about 200 feet, providing sights of unique natural beauty and grandeur. The southern branch of the Kaveri near the falls has been harnessed by the State for the production of electric power. The Sharavati is a confluence of several small streams and is celebrated for its magnificent fall (900 ft.) at Jog. Nawab Haidar Ali is said to have made an unsuccessful attempt to establish navigation on the Tunga.

Mountains

The mountain chains run generally from north to south and are roughly three. Chief among their peaks are :—

Peak.			Height:— Feet above sea-level.	District.
I.	Kodachadri	.. ..	4,411	Shimoga.
	Bababudangiri	.. ..	6,214	Kadur.
	Mullaiyanagiri	.. ..	6,317	Do.
	Kalhatti	.. ..	6,155	Do.
	Kudure Mukha	.. ..	6,215	Do.
	Merti Gudda	.. ..	5,451	Do.
II.	Chamundi Hill	.. ..	3,489	Mysore.
	Gopaleswami Hill	.. ..	4,770	Do.
	Biligiri Rangana Betta	.. ..	4,195	Do.
	Devarayan Durga	.. ..	3,949	Tumkur.
	Sivan Durga	.. ..	4,024	Bangalore.
	Sivaganta	.. ..	4,559	Do.
III.	Nandi Durga	.. ..	4,881	Kolar.
	Ambaji Durga	.. ..	4,399	Do.
	Kolar Hills	.. ..	4,026	Do.
	Kuradumale	.. ..	3,812	Do.

Mullaiyanagiri is the highest peak. The Nandi Hills give rise to no less than six streams. On the Chamundi Hills to the south-east of Mysore City is situated the shrine of Sri Chamundi, the guardian Deity of Mysore's Royal Household. The Biligirirangan Hill forest is reputed for elephants, bisons and leopards. Most of the hills styled *Durgas* have received that distinction from the fact of their being hill-forts. (*Durga*=Fortress.) There are small hills and hillocks in almost all parts of the State.

Climate

On the whole, the climate of Mysore is mild and equable, extremes of temperature being unknown. Bangalore and a few other localities are noted for their salubriousness.

The year is divided into three seasons as follows:—

- (1) Rainy .. From June to November.
- (2) Cold December to February.
- (3) Hot March to May.

The readings of the thermometer as recorded at Bangalore for the period 1893-1923 give the following Maximum and Minimum averages :—

June to November	.. 52 to 96.6
December to February	.. 48.7 to 93.5
March to May	.. 52.3 to 101.8

The lowest Mean average for the State is 68.1 in December at Hassan and the highest 84.7 in April at Chitaldrug.

Rainfall

Mysore enjoys the benefits of both the monsoons, the south-west and the north-east, the first opening usually in June and the second in October. The annual average of rainfall for the State as corrected up to 1920 is 38.07 inches. The Districts stand in the following order according to their rainfall in the year from April 1929 to March 1930 :—(I) Kadur, 78.1 inches. (II) Shimoga, 64.0 inches. (III) Hassan, 48.4 inches. (IV) Kolar, 31.1 inches. (V) Bangalore, 30.3 inches. (VI) Mysore, 29.7 inches. (VII) Tumkur, 27.2 inches. (VIII) Chitaldrug, 26.3 inches.

The State average for 1929-30 was 39.5 inches. The heaviest fall was at Agumbe (Shimoga District), being 277.98 inches (12.53 inches in 24 hours) and the lowest at Bagur (Chitaldrug District), being 10.19 inches.

Meteorological Department

The atmospheric conditions are studied and recorded by the Meteorological Department in five observatories of which one (first class) is at Bangalore. There are 239 rain-gauge stations scattered in all parts of the State; and they are inspected periodically by Revenue Officers. Periodical reports of rainfall and weather conditions are published in the Official Gazette.

II. FLORA & FAUNA

The Mysore plateau, although within the tropics, has a cool climate, owing to its elevation : and its varied rainfall, from nearly 300 inches to as little as 20 inches, determines the enormous variation in its flora.

The soils of Mysore vary from black cotton clay to light sandy loam, the largest proportion being red loam interspersed with ferruginous and laterite gravel. Alkaline tracts are fairly extensive in northern and southern parts ; the percentage of nitrogen is found to be higher in the west ; while the eastern parts show river alluvia.

Nearly a half of the total area of the State, after deducting alienated lands, has been declared to be arable, while about 14 per cent is covered by forests. About 43 per cent of the total area is actually under agricultural occupancy, while 35.5 per cent is under crops of various kinds. The figures for the official year 1929-30 are :—

Total Area	..	..	18,894,269	acres.
Arable Area	..	..	8,785,213	„
Occupied „	..	..	8,121,045	„
Cropped „	..	..	6,711,450	„
Forest „	..	..	1,842,998	„

Forest Flora

The botany of Mysore includes flowering plants, ferns, mosses, liver-worts, algæ and fungi in their native surroundings and plants of horticultural and agricultural importance, both indigenous and imported.

An ordinary traveller who keeps to the railway sees very little of the magnificent forests of Mysore, except in a few cases where there are scrub jungles near the railway lines. The large forests are found in the western part of the State, and may be reached by travelling fifty or sixty miles from the nearest railway station. The forests of Mysore can be divided into three more or less distinct belts, running from north to south. Starting from the extreme west there is :—

(i) *The Evergreen Belt*.—Stretching along the Western Ghat slopes, with a width varying from 6 to

40 miles, from about the north of Sorab to the south of Manjarabad.

(ii) *The Deciduous Belt*.—This is at present the most valuable timber tract, and lies to the east of the above, and extends more or less continuously from the north of Shikarpur to Chamarajanagar, varying from 20 to 30 miles in width.

(iii) *Dry Deciduous Fuel Tract and Scrub*.—This lies to the east of the central watershed of the State, and runs north to south in two narrow strips.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

The Mysore Forest Department which has under its administration about 3,400 sq. miles of forest, first came into existence in 1864; but it was practically merged in the general administration as a measure of economy in 1878-79. After the Rendition, the first Dewan Rangachary took occasion, in the course of his address to the first Representative Assembly in 1881, to indicate the great value of forests to the State and the need for their scientific management. The Department was revived in 1885; and its growth has been marked by new developments in forest exploitation and plantation and increasing contributions to the State revenues. Below are given some points of its working during 1929-30:—

I. Timber cut in Forests	..	..	779,454	cubic feet.
„ taken to Depots	..	..	665,229	„
„ sawn material	..	..	2,382	„
„ planks, etc.	..	..	1,614	sq. feet.
Sale proceeds from timber		Rs.	12,18,843	
II. Sandalwood collected	..	..	3,437	tons.
„ supplied to Sandal Oil Factories	..	..	2,197	„
Realization from sale of S. W.		Rs.	27,516	
„ „ of S. W. Oil		„	23,19,171	
III. Timber Supply to K. G. F.	..	..	137,368	cubic feet.
„ Mysore Railways	..	..	70,448	sleepers.
„ Mysore Iron Works	..	..	11,072	„
„ Electric Dept.	..	..	4,115	poles.
„ S. W. Oil Factories	..	..	4,685	tons of fuel.
„ Mysore Iron Works			133,855	„

The Sandalwood is a monopoly of the State. The number of Sandal trees so far enumerated is 15,961. The Department is giving special attention to the preservation of this valuable property.

The Department is working a large saw-mill at Shimoga and a creosoting plant at Bhadravati. Afforestation is being carried on on the Chamundi, Gopalaswami and Bababudan Hills.

The following are the principal sources of the Department's revenue, as realized in 1929-30 :—

	Rs.
1. Sandal Oil	23,29,171
2. Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—	
Timber	7,92,362
Firewood & Charcoal	47,998
Bamboos	2,073
Grass & other Minor Forest Produce	6,395
Sandalwood (retail sales) ..	27,516
3. Produce removed from the Forests by Private Agency—	
Timber	51,265
Firewood & Charcoal	1,21,075
Bamboos	62,191
Grazing & fodder grass	82,112
Other Minor Forest Produce ..	4,39,685
4. Creosote Plant	2,95,156
5. Miscellaneous—	
Miscellaneous	43,075
Kheddass	92,150
TOTAL Rs. ..	13,86,227

The Forest Department has also the responsibility of looking after game and tiger preserves, regulating shikars and conducting the Khedda or elephant-capturing operations. The Mysore Khedda is a famous spectacle and it is organized either for the entertainment of distinguished guests of the State or when the bees have become a menace to agriculture. In November 1929, a Khedda



KHEDDA—CAPTURED ELEPHANTS BEING LED ACROSS THE RIVER



THE KAVERI FALLS, SIVASAMUDRAM

was held during the visit of the Viceroy Lord Irwin ; and of the elephants captured, 70 were sold for Rs. 92,150, while 7 died and 11 were reserved for the Department. Altogether the Department has 45 animals in its keeping.

HORTICULTURE

The climate of Mysore is favourable to horticulture. With judicious treatment, even plants of temperate climates may be grown at Bangalore successfully. Horticulture has made great progress, as may be seen from the public gardens maintained by the State at Mysore, Bangalore, Seringapatam and the Nandi Hills, and from the Palace gardens in Mysore and Bangalore maintained by His Highness the Maharaja. Further evidence may be found in the horticultural activity displayed by the public, and in the successful establishment of nurseries by several local florists.

The Lal-Bagh in Bangalore is the oldest and most important of the public gardens. It was started as an orchard during the time of Tippu Sultan, and has since been converted gradually into a botanical garden. It contains a fine collection of plants and trees rarely seen in India in such large specimens. It holds two Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Shows every year.

Fruit Trees.—Most Indian fruits and a large variety of fruits of temperate climates are grown in the vicinity of Bangalore ; and the nurserymen do a considerable business in grafting the various kinds of mangoes and other fruit trees. The Washington Navel orange was introduced some time back from Australia ; but after a few years it did not seem to have taken kindly to this climate or soil. The Australian grapes were also introduced at the same time, and even they have suffered the same fate. An experiment in bud-grafting has been made on the local hardy varieties, and so far it has proved successful. Mangoes and plantains are grown in abundance, and some varieties of these are esteemed for their sweetness and flavour. Among other fruits grown, the following are the most important:—

Cashew-nut ; Bullock's heart ; Custard apple ; Jack ; Carambola ; Papay ; Orange ; Pumelo ; Citron ; Lime ; Sweet lime ; Lemon ; Cocconut palm ; Loquat ; Rose apple ; Fig ; Mango ; Plantain ; Star-gooseberry ; Emblic-myrobalan ; Guava ; Pomegranate ; Apple ; Vine ; Bore ; Malay rose apple ; Litchi ; Pear ; Raspberry ; Sapodilla ; Soursop ; Peaches.

Vegetables.—There are a large number of gardens in and near Bangalore and Mysore which supply the market with a rich assortment of both English and Indian vegetables. The chief among them are :—Beans, Soy-Beans, Tomatoes, Cabbages, Cauliflower, Knolkhol, Pumpkins, Gourds, Cowgram, Moringa fruit, Brinjals, Country greens, Sweet Potatoes, Radish and Chow-chow. The potato and the onion are grown on a large commercial scale. Leaves of vegetables and roots suitable for curries are also grown.

CHIEF CROPS

Agricultural Crops.—The principal crops raised in the State are generally classified as :—

(a) *Wet, i.e.*, those that depend for their growth on irrigation in addition to timely rainfall, *viz.* :

Paddy, Sugarcane, Wheat ;

(b) *Dry, i.e.*, those which do not generally require irrigation, but are dependent entirely on seasonal showers of rain, *viz.* :

Ragi, Great millet, Pigeon pea, Bengal gram, Chik pea, Horse gram, Cow gram, Green gram, Black gram, Sesame, Gingelly, Castor, Cotton, Tobacco ; and

(c) *Garden Crops*, which require a moist situation and an adequate supply of water : *viz.*,

Areca nut, Plantain, Cocconut, Cardamom, Groundnut, Chilly, Onion, Garlic, Bishop's weed, Safflower, Coriander, Turmeric, Fenu-greek, Ginger, Cummin seed, Betel vine.

Mulberry is cultivated both in gardens and dry lands. Coffee is a miscellaneous crop grown in the Malnad regions

of the Kadur and Hassan Districts. Recently attempts have been made to grow Tea also in these Districts.

The following are the principal food and commercial crops of Mysore, as reported for the year 1928-29 :—

	Area in Acres	Outturn in Pallas	State's Standard Average per acre
Paddy ..	707,470	3,978,680	8 Pallas
Ragi ..	2,326,262	6,589,607	4 „
Horse gram	694,425	657,233	1½ „
Jola (<i>Cholum</i>)	683,218	1,198,870	3 „
Sugarcane	31,040	2,656,777*	102 M.J.*

	Acres		Acres
Areca (Betel nut)	53,054	Grains†	485,235
Castor	109,657	Potatoes	8,430
Cocoanut	139,606	Tea	1,000
Coffee	110,584	Tobacco	27,593
Cotton	76,472	Togari (Tuvar)	120,995
Gingelly (Til)	70,978	Wheat	2,398
Groundnut	311,362		

WILD ANIMALS & BIRDS

The fauna of the region which comprises the *malnad*, is comparable in richness and variety to that most diversified wealth of animal life which is met with in Malabar and Travancore. In fact, the Western Ghats and the parallel ranges in South Kanara and Mysore harbour practically all the animal life that is of interest to the sportsman and the scientist in South India.

Among the dwellers of our jungles may be mentioned monkeys of several kinds, hyænas, bears, tigers, leopards, wolves, porcupines, elephants, bisons, antelopes, boars. Regulation II of 1901 provides for the prevention of the indiscriminate destruction of wild animals and birds, as also for the protection of game and fish. Under rules

* N.B.—M.J. means maunds of jaggery.

† This head of Grains is of pulses etc. other than those specifically named in these two lists.

framed thereunder, the killing of monkeys, parrots and birds of song is absolutely prohibited,—provided, however, that any owner or occupant of land may kill the said animals if they are causing damage to fruit or other crop.

The monkeys occurring in Mysore belong to the two genera *Macaca* and *Pithecus*, and number about half-a-dozen species. Of the cats, the panther rather than the tiger comes frequently into collision with man in this region, since it lives in close vicinity to his habitations in the country parts; the black variety occurs near the forest belt (Gundlupet) separating the Wynaad from Mysore. The Indian porcupine (*Hystrix leuca*, Sykes) is found near coffee plantations, as well as in sugarcane, groundnut and potato areas. The hares (*Lepus ruficaudatus*) affect waste ground or dry cultivation.

The movements of elephant herds are practically confined to the Districts of Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga, where the gaur, or bison (*Bibos gaurus*, H. Sm.), also occurs.

The avifauna of certain tracts in Mysore, such as the Bhadra valley in Kadur, is abundant and varied; and the occurrence of a large supply of insect and vegetable food all along the western portions of the State is responsible for an exceptional wealth of bird life. The order *Passeres*, which includes nearly half the total number of the known species of birds, is represented in Mysore by the crows, the tree magpies, the tits, the laughing thrushes, the babblers, the whistling thrushes and the bulbuls.

Among the reptiles, the mugger abounds at Seringapatam and Benkipur, where chelonians, like the soft-shelled family *Trionyx*, also occur. The river Kaveri with its principal affluents, the Thunga-Bhadra, and the Sharavathi with its numerous mountain streams, as well as some of the great artificial lakes, abound in excellent fish; the orders *Physostomi* and *Acanthopterygii* provide many specimens for sport, science and the market.

Live-Stock

Here are statistics of our chief domestic and agricultural animals (1928-29) :—

Bulls & Bullocks	15,42,580	Goats	17,43,122
Cows	14,95,741	Sheep	24,92,269
Calves	7,83,225	Horses	16,707
Buffaloes, Bull	81,780	Mules & Donkeys	41,452
" Cow	4,60,118	Pigs	58,542
" Calf	2,12,222	Camels	25

Veterinary

There is a Civil Veterinary Department to look after the welfare of cattle, and it is maintaining 57 dispensaries in various places in the State. During 1929-30, its work consisted of :—

Treatment of Diseases	..	2,80,212	.
Castrations	..	42,366	
Operations	..	10,089	

The Amrit Mahal Department also gives attention to the work of improving stock of cattle, having had 5,585 animals under its care in 1929-30.

There is a Stud Farm, attached to the Military Department, at Kunigal (Tumkur District), where systematic attention is paid to the improvement of horse-breeding. It had under its care 6 stallions, 62 mares and 91 foals in the year 1930.

III. GEOLOGY & MINING.

The geological formation of Mysore is confined, almost entirely, to the most ancient epoch in the history of the earth's crust of which we have any visible and tangible record. This epoch, which is known as the Archæan period, was long anterior to all the great sedimentary formations in which fossil records of the gradual evolution of plant and animal life have been preserved and which are so extensively developed in Northern India and in other parts of the world.

The mineral wealth of Mysore may be grouped as follows :—

- I. Metalliferous minerals including ores.
- II. Minerals used in various industries—
 - A. Abrasive materials.
 - B. Refractory materials.
- III. Materials of construction.
- IV. Miscellaneous minerals.

The gold of Kolar has been a famous commodity of Mysore. The Pig Iron of Bhadravati has become another. Besides these celebrated ores, more than a dozen other valuable minerals are to be found in Mysore. The following is a list of the more important ones.

(Arranged alphabetically. *L*=*Locality*, *U*=*Uses*):—

(1) *Antimony*.—*L.* Chikkonhalli (Chitaldrug Dt.). *U.* In making enamels, pyrotechnics and ceramics; medicinal; alloying.

(2) *Asbestos*.—*L.* Bettadasatenhalli & Kabbur (Hassan Dt.), Avalhalli (Bangalore Dt.), Mudigere (Kadur Dt.). *U.* for making fire-proof ropes, cloth, packing sheets etc.

(3) *Bauxite*.—*L.* Kemmangundi (Kadur Dt.). *U.* Refractory bricks and manufacture of aluminium.

(4) *Building Stones*.—*L.* Neighbourhood of Seringapatam and Mysore, Bangalore, Closepet, Tumkur and Turnekere. *U.* These are fine varieties of granite and other stone useful for building and decorative purposes. "Many of them are of exceptional beauty, presenting colours through all shades of pink, grey, green and black. They take good polish and large slabs can be obtained from them." Recently, some common varieties of granite, cut into small blocks of given sizes, have been exported to London for being used as kerb-stones.

(5) *Chromite*.—*L.* Shindvalli (Mysore Dt.), Bhaktarahalli and Byrapur (Hassan Dt.). *U.* In the manufacture of ferro-chrome and chrome steel, of pigments, salts and refractory material.

(6) *Clay*.—*L.* Common varieties are found in tank beds in valleys practically all over. *U.* Bricks and tiles.

(7) *Copper*.—*L.* Inzaldhal and Kaidali (Chitaldrug Dt.), Biligeri (Mysore Dt.).

(8) *Corundum*.—*L.* Kupya (Mysore Dt.), Doddari (Kolar Dt.), Sringeri (Kadur Dt.). *U.* For abrasives. Precious varieties, when polished, become gems.

(9) *Earth Salt and Soda*.—See items 27 and 28 of this list.

(10) *Felspar*.—*L.* Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug Dts. *U.* In pottery; also making artificial teeth, roofing material, manufacture of emery etc.

(11) *Galena*.—L. Chitaldrug Taluk. U. Yields metallic lead, with some quantity of silver.

(12) *Garnet*.—L. Hole-Narasipur & Kemphole (Hassan Dt.). U. Abrasive in leather-manufacture and sand-paper. Also gems if clear and bright.

(13) *Gold*.—L. Kolar Gold Fields, Woolagiri (Mysore Dt.), Siddarahalli (Kadur) etc. (See note below on K. G. F.).

(14) *Graphite*.—L. Manighatta, Bowringpet (Kolar Dt.), Bababudan Hills (Kadur Dt.), Chikbanavar (Bangalore Dt.), Mavinhalli (Mysore Dt.). U. Crucibles for making steel, bronze etc., pencils and paints.

(15) *Green Quartzite*.—L. Sringeri (Kadur Dt.). This was popularly mistaken for some time for an emerald mine. U. Ornamental.

(16) *Iron*.—L. Kemmangudi etc., Bababudan Hills (Kadur Dt.), Malvalli (Mysore Dt.), also Shimoga. Hassan and Chitaldrug Dts. (See note on Mysore Iron Works.)

(17) *Kaolin*.—L. Golhalli and Hoskote (Bangalore Dt.), Melkote (Mysore Dt.), Kokkod etc. (Kadur Dt.). U. Fine porcelain and pottery. Also as sizing material in cotton mills, making of fire-bricks, crucibles etc.

(18) *Lead*.—(See 11 above.)

(19) *Limestone*.—L. Vohlapur and Huliur (Tumkur Dt.), Shankargudda, Kumsi and Joldhal (Shimoga Dt.). Found in many varieties. U. Building and white-washing. As flux in iron smelting. Also in making cement and cyanamide.

(20) *Magnesite*.—L. Kadakola (Mysore Dt.) & Iogondanahalli (Hassan Dt.). U. Refractory bricks and in chemical industries such as manufacture of cements, toilet and medicinal articles etc.

(21) *Manganese*.—L. Kumsi and Shankargudda (Shimoga Dt.), also Tumkur and Chitaldrug Dts. U. In iron and steel industry; for colouring in glass industry; as drier in paints and varnishes.

(22) *Mica*.—L. Kabbur (Hassan Dt.), Mandya and Tagadur (Mysore Dt.), Sringeri etc. U. For making stoves, chimneys, insulators, and for other purposes requiring both transparency and resistance to heat. Also in paints, lubricants etc.

(23) *Monazite*.—L. Bangalore-Kankunhalli. U. In making incandescent gas mantles.

(24) *Ochres*.—L. Yedatore (Mysore Dt.), Kenkere (Chitaldrug Dt.), Chiknayakanhalli (Tumkur Dt.). U. Paints and colour-washes.

(25) *Potstone or Soapstone*.—L. Hosdurga (Chitaldrug Dt.) and elsewhere. U. Domestic pots, pans and other fire-resisting utensils. Also for statuary and building ornamentation.

(26) *Pyrites*.—L. Marikanave (Chitaldrug Dt.). U. In the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

(27) *Salt (Earth)*.—L. Mandya (Mysore Dt.), Hosdurga and Challa-kere (Chitaldrug Dt.), Benkipur (Shimoga Dt.). U. For bleaching.

(28) *Soda* (Earth).—L. Mandya (Mysore Dt.), Hosdurga and Challa-kere (Chitaldrug Dt.), Benkipur (Shimoga Dt.). U. In making glass-bangles so commonly worn by Hindu women.

The commercial possibilities of many of these items of Mysore's mineral wealth are remaining to be investigated; while work of only a more or less experimental nature has been done in the case of some others—by private agencies from outside in several instances. Local enterprise has not yet become sufficiently awakened to the possibilities of this field. The Government have of late been pursuing a more active policy; and important economic investigations are in progress.

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

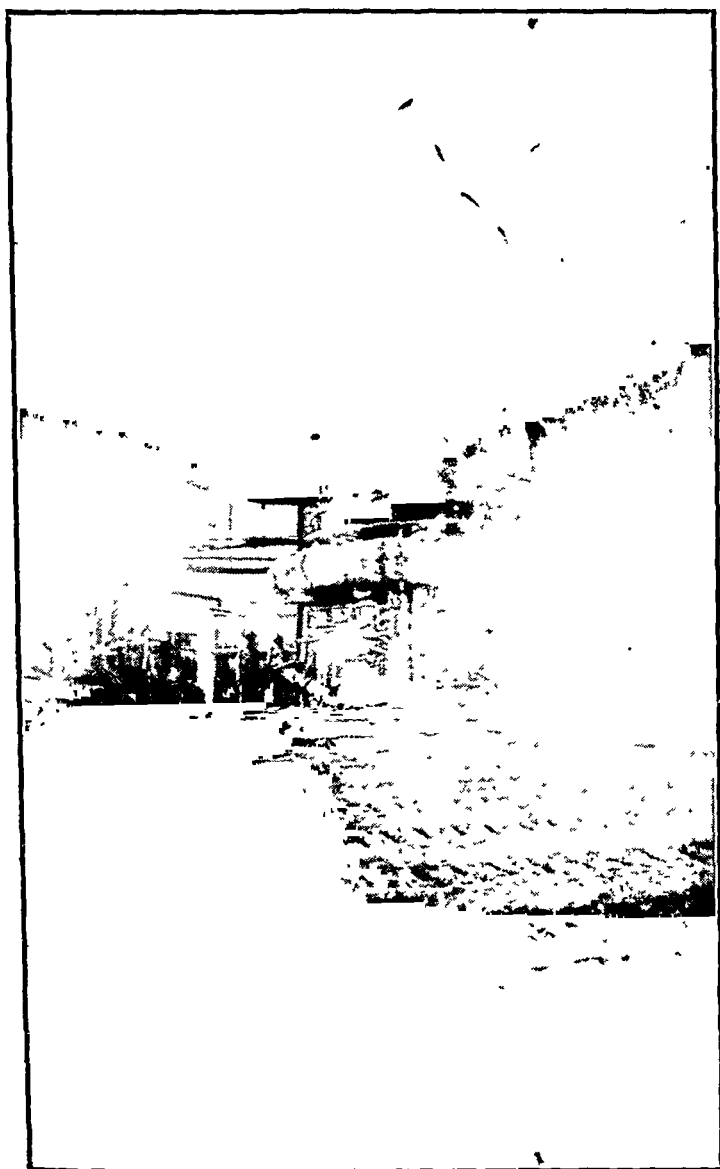
The mineral and other underground properties of the State are under the care of the Geological Department.

Regulation IV of 1906 provides for the protection of mining property, the safety of mining employees, the sanitation of mining areas and the inspection of the operations and working conditions of mines and other allied matters by Government through their officers. Exploring, prospecting and mining are governed by notifications and rules issued by Government.

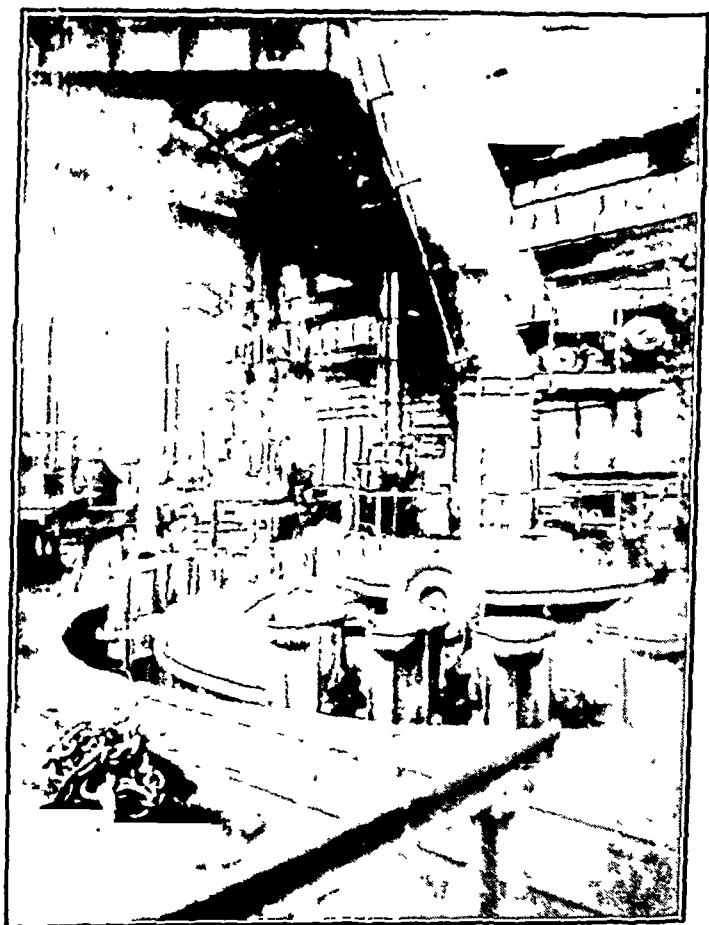
The Department has been carrying on mining and prospecting operations on Chromite, Galena and Graphite at Byrapur, Talur, Devanur and other localities in Hassan and Kadir Districts.

The total output of chrome ore at the Byrapur Mine during 1929-30 was 5,381 tons, out of which 750 tons were sold for a sum of Rs. 16,500. At Talur, 850 tons of chromite out of 1,081 tons mined were sold for Rs. 17,000. The Byrapur Mine gave employment to 13,300 men, 8,564 women and 13,062 children.

Some idea of the extent of private enterprise in this field during the year 1929-30 may perhaps be formed from the following statement of leases etc. in force:—



THE MYSORE IRON WORKS, BHADRAVATI
THE BLAST FURNACE—CAST HOUSE VIEW.



THE MYSORE IRON WORKS, BHADRAVATI
PIPE FOUNDRY

	Leases.	Licenses.
Gold ..	21	..
Manganese ..	9	10
Chromite ..	7	..
Magnesite ..	3	..
Kaolin ..	3	3
Kyanite ..	..	1
Copper ..	..	1
	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 15

21 certificates of Approval and 3 Collecting Licenses were also in force.

The expected receipts of the Department were as follows for 1929-30 :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Royalty	*35,330	9	4
2. Rent on mining and prospecting lands	16,845	14	5
3. Other receipts	535	0	0
4. Geological receipts	3,279	6	0
5. Receipts by sales of Chromite ..	33,500	0	0
6. Revenue Deposits	300	0	0
TOTAL ..	<hr/> 89,790	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 9

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS

The K. G. F. comprise five blocks : (i) Mysore Mines, (ii) Champion Reef, (iii) Ooregaum, (iv) Nundydroog and (v) Balaghat. The mines are under the management of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons of London. During 1929, the details of their transactions were as follows :—

Fine Gold produced ..	393,741.475 Ozs.
Fine Silver produced ..	17,809.890 Ozs.
Total Value of Both ..	£ 1,549,729- 5-0
Dividends paid ..	£ 270,545- 9-0 or 16.22 per cent.
Royalty payable to Mysore Government. ..	£ 83,954-13-5 (About Rs. 11,35,500)

*This does not include the royalty on Gold due from the K. G. F. which amounts for 1929-30 to Rs. 10,21,394.

Total Output of Gold from the beginning in 1882 to end of 1929	16,263,019.983 Ozs.
Total Value of it .. £	70,329,290
Total Dividend paid .. £	22,122,263
Total Royalty to Mysore (end of 1927) .. £	3,538,786
Do to June 1930 .. Rs.	Five Crores.

Some 50 years ago, the whole K. G. F. area was a bleak, gravelly wilderness, and the pioneers in gold-mining had not found their enterprise promising. They then took courage for a last attempt, with the capital of £13,000 that was then left for them; and to-day as a result of that decision, Mysore is counted as the best gold-producing tract in India and perhaps in Asia. Dr. L. L. Fermor, Director of Geological Survey in India, has estimated the probable average output from these mines for the 12 years 1929—1940 at a maximum of 40,00,000 ounces a year (*Report to the Gold Delegation of the League of Nations*). These mines employ 18,500 persons; and the area is a crowded industrial colony, with warehouses, factories, courts, schools, clubs, theatres, markets and other paraphernalia of modern town life.

MYSORE IRON WORKS

The Mysore Iron Works at Bhadravati near Shimoga are perhaps the largest industrial undertaking of the State. The construction of the works were sanctioned in 1918 and the operation began in 1923. The plant occupies about 50 acres and comprises a Charcoal Blast Furnace, with a Wood Distillation and Bye-products Recovery Plant, the Auxiliary Steam and Power Plants, Pipe Foundry and Machine Shop.

Some experts are of the opinion that the quantity of ferrous ore in the Bababudan region is practically inexhaustible. A former Mysore engineer, the late Captain Dawes, had made the suggestion that the waters of the Somavahini Valley may be collected together at a convenient place and led from there through pipes to a point in this area where a fall of 700 ft. could be obtained. This could give 5,000 H. P. of electricity for smelting the

ore and preparing steel ; and the forests of this region are enough to supply fuel for making the necessary charcoal. 6 prospecting licenses and 1 exploring license were current in the Bababudan Hills upto the end of June 1914. A certain amount of preliminary work is said to have been done ; but none of the deposits had been opened up. A certain amount of iron smelting and foundry work in the old crude method had been going on in the Bhadravati (Benkipore) area from ancient times. In 1915, the Government (Sir M. Visvesvaraya) invited experts to investigate the matter thoroughly ; and action followed their report not long afterwards.

In the year 1929-30, the Works employed 1,394 persons, on an average weekly payment of Rs. 8,320 (apart from contract labour on mines etc.) ; and the products were :—

		Quantity.	Value.
(1)	Pig Iron Tons	14,900	Rs. 6,85,102
(2)	Acetate „	1,701	„ 2,93,628
(3)	Cast Iron Pipes „	4,061	„ 4,33,900
(4)	Other Castings „	115	„ 25,481
(5)	Tar Products „	1,333	„ 59,985
(6)	Alcohol (Refined) .. Gals.	1,25,326	„ 1,15,424
Total			Rs. 16,13,520

The aggregate value of all products from 1922-23 to end of 1929-30 is estimated at Rs. 1,10,59,379.

The results of the working of the concern from its start have been summarized as follows in the Dewan's address to the Representative Assembly (October 1931) :—

“The investment on it is about Rs. 240 lakhs, inclusive of the amount written off the capital. It has now been in operation for about 10 years during which period the prices of iron and chemical products manufactured by the concern have steadily fallen, and the loss on working in this period is about Rs. 36 lakhs. The investment has, so far, been entirely unproductive and the interest on capital supplied to the concern from the commencement is about Rs. 125 lakhs. In one form or another, the undertaking

has cost the State about Rs. 4 crores ; and it has imposed a severe strain on the finances of the State and, judged financially, it has so far been a failure.

“The question for consideration is: What should be done with the Works ? The alternatives are : permanent closure, temporary shut-down or partial operation. All these alternatives involve loss and the case is therefore one of choosing the course which involves the least loss. The choice is again complicated by the uncertainty in regard to the outlook for the iron and steel industry in the future.....

“We are left only with the alternative of partial operation and the Board of Management have, after full examination, recently decided upon adopting it and pursuing a course of action calculated largely to minimize loss and keep the Works going. Commencing from the next month, the chemical plant will be shut down as there is no demand for the products of wood distillation : and the furnace will be operated with charcoal made in the forests. During the monsoon months, from June to October, when it will not be possible to arrange for supply of charcoal from the forests, the operation of the furnace will be stopped. There is a fairly steady stream of orders for pipes and it is proposed therefore to continue to work the pipe foundries. As the result of these modifications in the operation of the Works, it is expected that the loss will be largely reduced. I may add that, in addition to economies amounting to over a lakh of rupees made last year, further retrenchments resulting in a saving of another lakh in a full year have recently been made.....

“We have been advised that we could produce steel at a cost which would enable us to sell it in territories favourably situated for supply from our Works, at least without loss, even if we cannot earn a profit. The scheme of manufacturing steel which appears to be the only solution of the difficulty has been examined and is still being examined. We shall take the best possible advice and finally decide upon adopting this course, only if we feel assured that it is really calculated to give a more favourable complexion to the Works.

“As I have already stated, a large sum of money has been spent on the concern and valuable experience in the highly technical business of iron metallurgy has been acquired by the staff of the Works which is entirely locally recruited. Every possible effort should, I think, be made to see that some value is obtained for the heavy investment made on the concern and that the technical training given to the staff at great cost does not go in vain.”

IV. LANGUAGE

The linguistic distribution of the population of Mysore (including the C. & M. Station of Bangalore) is as follows (according to what was named as their mother-tongue by persons at the 1931 census) :—

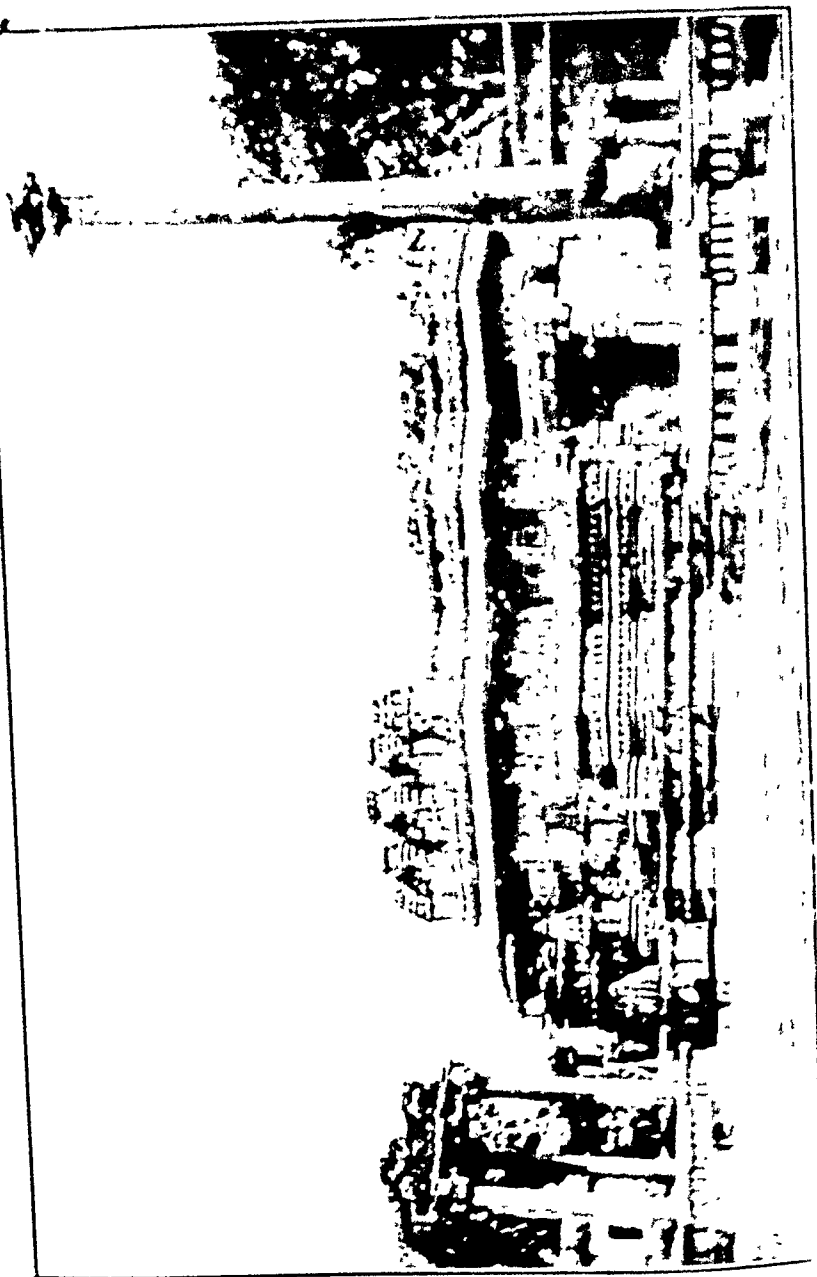
Kannada	..	..	45,78,801
Telugu	..	..	10,30,926
Tamil	..	..	3,07,462
Hindustani	..	..	3,82,876
Marathi	..	..	91,322
Other Indian Languages			1,50,450
„ Asiatic	„	..	1,095
European	„	..	14,370
TOTAL ..			65,57,302

KANNADA

Kannada is the principal language of Mysore. It is also called “Karnata” or “Karnataka,” these being the Sanskrit forms of the name, while Kanarese (Canarese) is a corrupt form.

The origin of the word and its primary meaning are still subjects of controversy. One school holds that the original expression was *Kari-Nadu* which in Kannada means “the country of black soil”. Another school would derive the name from the Sanskrit phrase *Karnata* interpreting this as “that which haunts the ear”. Whichever the correct theory, the word *Kannada* is

THE TEMPLE AT HELLOR





MADANAKAI FIGURE—BELUR TEMPLE

of great courage and humanitarianism. Master of poignant utterance and fashioner of a new prose style.

(8) HARIHARA.—Date controversial, A. 1165. Lived at Halebid and Hampi. W. *Girija Kalyana*, a *champu* work, *Pampa-Sataka*, a century of stanzas in praise of Siva, *Sivaganada Ragale*. Has a picturesque style.

(9) RUDRABHATTA.—A. 1180. Court poet of King Veera Ballala. W. *Jagannatha Vijaya*, story of Sri Krishna. High-flown and resonant.

(10) AANDAYYA.—A. 1235. A Jain. Author of *Kabbigara Kava* or the Protector of Poets. It is also celebrated as "Cupid's Triumph" and "Beauty's Harvest". The first name has its origin in the poet's motive of writing in chaste Kannada so as to repel the charge that Kannada poets cannot write without the admixture of Sanskrit. He was thus a purist and protestant against over-Sanskritization. He was however obliged to Karnatakize Sanskrit words for his purpose. His theme is a love-romance, and he has executed his task with rare freshness, charm and elegance.

(11) KESIRAJA.—A. 1260. A Jain of the Hoysala country. Author of *Sabda-Mani-Darpana*, a famous metrical work on grammar. It is a standard work for Old and Middle Kannada.

(12) KUMARA VYASA *alias* NARANAPPA.—D. 1500. Brahmin. Believed to have composed his work in the temple of Sri Veera Narayana at Gadag, to which deity the work is dedicated. That work is the *Bharata*, in a Kannada metre called the *Shatpadi* (the six-lined). This is perhaps the grandest epic poem in the language. (It is not a translation from Sanskrit.) For vastness of conception, for vividness of portraiture, for the variegated splendours of a colossal and complex drama, for the sweep of imagination that can reproduce for us the varying notes mixed in a mighty clash of human forces—avarice, indignation, pity, melancholy, love, hate, scorn, irony, desperation, terror, heroism, nobility, envy, meanness, magnanimity, faith, hope—for a sustained spiritual idealism and a kindly and manful attitude towards life, as well as for naturalness and freedom and vigour of style, this work stands supreme.

(13) PURANDARA DASA.—D. 1540. Brahmin. His name stands as high in the world of music as in that of literature. His contributions are in the form of *Devara-Namams* or *Kirtanes* (songs in praise of God).

(14) KANAKA DASA.—D. 1550. Of the Kuruba (Shepherd) caste. W. *Kirtanes*, *Nala-Charitre*, *Hari-Bhakti-Sara* etc. A composer of real and exquisite poetic inspiration.

(15) BHATTAKALANKA.—D. 1604. Jain. W. *Shabda-Anushasana* a work on Kannada grammar in the manner of Panini. The aphorisms, the commentary and the notes are all in Sanskrit. He perhaps meant to enhance the prestige of Kannada by this means.

(16) SHADAKSHARI.—A. 1655. Native of Malvalli—Yedatore. Veera-saiva. W. *Rajasekhara Vilasa*, *Shabara Sankara Vilasa* etc. Master of resonant verse. Touches chords of kindly emotion in the *Rajasekhara Vilasa*. A favourite with the unscholarly as well as the learned.

(17) TIRUMALARYA.—D. A. 1615. Brahmin, minister of King Chikka Devaraja of Mysore. W. *Chikka Devaraja Vijaya* or the Chronicles of the King; a work on rhetoric; *Gita Gopala*—a series of lyrics in the manner of the famous Sanskrit *Gita Govinda*, etc. His brother Singararya was the author of the drama *Miracinda-Govinda* which is an adaptation of the Sanskrit *Ratnavali*.

(18) HONNAMMA.—D. 1690. A poetess, of a non-Brahmin caste. Has sung about the characteristics of the Ideal Wife in simple & sweetly persuasive strains.

(19) LAKSHMISA.—D. A. 1700. Brahmin of Devanur (Kadur). His is perhaps the most popular of Kannada *Karyas*. It is a *Shatpadi* version of the Sanskrit *Jaimini Bharata* and deals with the Aswamedha episode. He is a master of many lovely gifts suited to interest, move, satisfy, excite and sooth the human heart.

(20) SARVAJNA.—D. A. 1700. Veerasaiva of Dharwar parts. A bold spirit. Rebel against conventionalism and pharisaism. Has composed hundreds of *Trivadis* or Three-lined gnomie verses on world, life and conduct which, for wit, pithiness and incisiveness, are unique and enjoy an unrivalled popularity.

The stream has come down to our day in continuous flow. Under the munificent patronage of Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III of Mysore (1794–1868) who was himself a man of letters, learned men laboured in various fields; and among their productions are the noble prose versions of the great Sanskrit epics,—the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana*,—which are deservedly popular. Christian missionaries had by now entered our realm of letters and introduced the art of printing. The Kannada rendering of the Bible was finished in 1827, after 16 years of pious labour; and attempts were also made to render the Christian hymns into Kannada. The Rev. W. Reeve, author of the first *Kannada-English Dictionary*; Judge McKerrell of Canara who wrote the first Kannada grammar for foreign readers; the Rev. F. Kittel who edited works on grammar and prosody and compiled the current standard dictionary; Mr. Casamaijor, a former British Resident in Mysore, who financed the publication of *Bibliotheca Carnatica*; Messrs. E. P. Garrett and B. L. Rice who brought to light many celebrated works, having edited them with scrupulous care and scholarship,—these and several others have earned the gratitude of all Kannadigas.

The literary output of modern Mysore is not negligible. The encouragement given by H. H. the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar to poetry and art was

well be hoped that we are now truly witnessing the dawn of a new and brighter day for Kannda : and therein, it need hardly be said, lies the hope of a better destiny for the country.

V. HISTORY

In the far-off, misty past, the life of that part of the country which forms the Mysore State of to-day was merged—as should only have been natural—in the life of Peninsular India. Vestiges of that age of celestials and sages are still pointed out to us on all sides. For instance, Sringeri (Kadur District) is identified with the heritage of the father of Rishyasringa, the sage celebrated in the *Ramayana* : Xanjanrud (Mysore District) and Tiruthahalli (Shimoga District) with the scenes of some exploits of Parashurama : the neighbourhood of Chikmagalur (Kadur District) with the site of Janamejaya's great hall of sacrifice : and the vicinity of Shimoga with the capital of Chaudrabasa's empire. There is not a place in the State with any pretensions to antiquity which tradition does not connect with some episode of the *Ramayana* or the *Bhagvata*.

Apart from these assertions of legend and mythology, we have in Mysore an abundance of antiquarian material in the form of cromlechs, coins, buildings and inscriptions. Cromlechs are met with in large numbers in various parts of the State. Punch-marked coins and called *puranas*, have been found at Nagar : lead coins and Chinese brass coins at Chitaldrug : and Roman coins near Bangalore. Mysore, for its area, is extremely rich in the number of its artistic structures, the majority of which are built in the Hoysala style, and the rest in the Dravidian style. The former came into existence during the rule of the Hoysalas, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, while the period of the latter ranges from the eighth to the sixteenth century. As regards inscriptions, though the survey is far from complete, the number of records that have been dealt with till now

at the time. The Rajah of the feudatory royal house of Katakas, in 1172, threw the statue of the goddess of Sivaworship (p. 127). The age of the statue is about the 12th century. The Katakas had a temple and a statue about 1182.

The first of the Rajas of the Karnataka was in about 1001. Rajendra-
chola, the great emperor of the Pallavas completely, and his successors
continued in power over Mysore till 1117. While thus the Chalukyas
and the Cholas had become the absolute masters of the country, the old
Kannada dynasty, as an obscure tributary, was about to re-appear.
In a certain way, a line of unbroken blood, was on some fortunate day
restored to the country. The first of this dynasty, when a tiger sudden-
ly appeared on the scene and sprang at him. The priest in attendance
at once uttered a cry of alarm, and cried aloud, "Hoy Nali!" (Strike
Slay). That came into being, says tradition, the dynasty of Hoyasalas.
The name in 1007 or 1008. Still more to be chief at Damasamudra (Belur,
Hoyasala); and the Hoyasalas were soon a power to be reckoned with.
The history, and an enemy to the Cholas. It was under him that the
great former Sri Ramanuja found refuge in Mysore from the perse-
cutions of the Cholas; and after this event, which resulted in the King's
abandonment of Jainism for Vishnavism, Hittideva came to be known as
Vijayacharya. During the time of Viri Ballala (1172-1219), the Hoy-
asala empire embraced not only most of Mysore, but considerable terri-
tories outside; and pillars of victory were set up in several parts of the
Kola and the Pandya Kingdoms.

The sword of Alauddin Khilji, the general of Alauddin, flashed across the royal dominions in 1319. Dwarasamudra was sacked; and the enemy retired to Delhi literally laden with gold. Before Southern India could revive from these ravages, another Mahomedan expedition, dispatched this time by Mahomed Tughlak, overran the country and made its ruin almost complete.

But a revival followed soon afterwards. In 1336 A.D. arose a new Hindu power at Vijaynagar (Hampi, Bellary Dt., Madras), by the efforts of Prince Harihara and his brother Bukka of the Sangama line, assisted by their family priest and minister Madhava-Vidyaranya. All the Hindu principalities of the South soon came to rally round the new Power; and under its protection, they enjoyed peace and prosperity for two centuries, until the magnificent edifice was shattered to pieces on the battle-field of Talikote (1565) by the combined armies of the five descendants of the Musalman Power of Bahmani (Bijapur etc.).

The emperors of Vijayanagar were deputed a Viceroy, with his headquarters at Srirangapatana, to look after their possessions in Mysore territory and manage the petty chiefs who owed them allegiance here. Seringapatana, where a fort had been built and a chieftainship established by a grant king a long time previously, came into the possession of Vijayanagar in 1495; and among the local chiefs who had come to be its vassals were Kanha and Ballapura, and the Wodejars of Mysore and Kotala. These naturally began to declare themselves independent one after another

after the dissolution of the Vijayanagar Empire. But the Sultans of Vijapur who were among Vijayanagar's victors, and after them their Mahatta victors, and next the Moghul Badshah Aurangzeb, extended their suzerainty one after another over parts of the modern Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

In the meantime, certain events had happened in the vicinity of the modern city of Mysore, which are entitled to our attention. At the close of the 14th century, the young Kadava brothers Vijaya (Vadu) and Krishna had pluckily won the daughter of the chieftain of Haidnad after quelling the chief of Karnagahalli; and with that chivalrous triumph begins the story of the unified and compact State which Mysore is to-day. Vijaya's descendant and 6th successor, Bolahammaraja Wodeyar (about 1571) perceived the growing weakness of Srirangaraja, the representative of Vijayanagar, after the disaster of Talikote; and meaning to get rid of that lingering yoke, he declined to pay the usual tribute. In 1610, his successor Raja Wodeyar had Srirangapatam surrendered to him by the Viceroy of the time. Raja Wodeyar's domains were further extended by his successor Chamaraja who was the 6th of that name. The gallant prince Kanthirava Narasimharaja (1638-1659) repulsed the attack of the Bijapur forces, and acquired some of the provinces owned by Kempe Gowda of Magadi, the founder of Bangalore. Doddadevaraja (1659-1672) showed equal prowess in defeating the invading armies of the Madura Nayak and in annexing the tract ruled by Sivappa Nayak of Bednur who had harboured the last representative of Vijayanagar. Perhaps the most famous name in the Mysore royal line is that of Chikakadevaraja (1672-1704), the hero of many battles, the patron of many bards, and the consolidator of an enduring kingdom. He acquired the town of Bangalore by purchase from the Mahattas, organized the administration of the country in 18 departments, known as *Alhara Kutcheri*, introduced a system of local post (*Anche*), carried on extensive irrigation works and won the friendship and esteem of Aurangzeb, who honoured him with the title of *Jagat Deva Raja*, presenting him with a throne made of ivory. Chikakadevaraja was followed successively by his deaf-mute son Kanthirava Narasaratya, Doddakrishnaraja and Chamaraja (1704-1734). Two intriguers named Devavaraja and Manjarajaya had now come to dominate the court: and while they carried on the administration, Chikka Krishnaraja Wodeyar held nominal sway (1734-66). It was at this juncture that Haider Ali, who had begun life as a volunteer horseman in the Mysore troops, saw his opportunity.

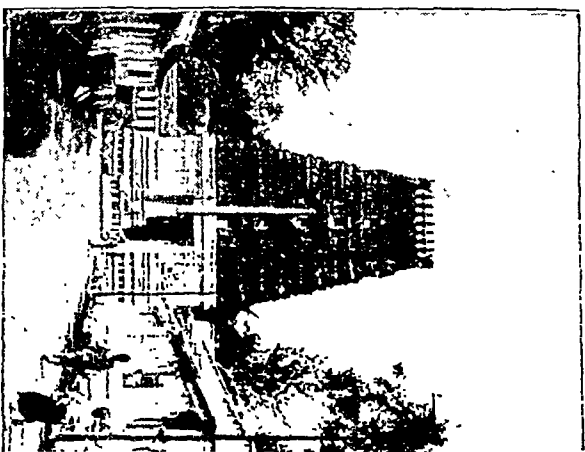
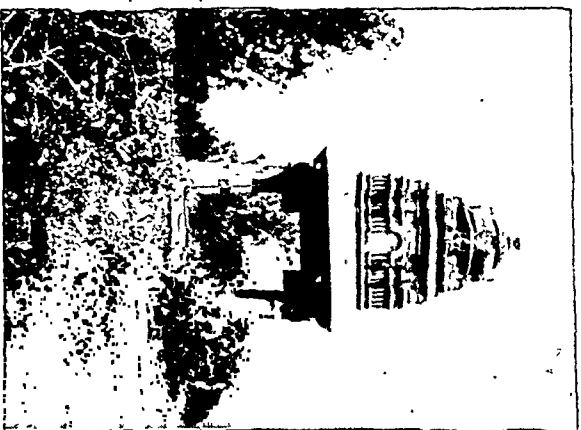
By shrewd and adroit moves, he managed to gain ascendancy in that welter of conspiracy and intrigue, and captured real power about 1761, setting aside the hereditary occupant of the throne as a dummy. His subsequent career, distinguished as it was by great ambition and equal bravery, and the career of his son and successor, Tipu Sultan (1782-1799), perhaps the toughest and the most valiant enemy that the British met with in India, need not detain us here.

After the capture of Srirangapatam, the British, with the full concurrence and approval of their allies, the Nizam and the Mahattas, restored Mysore to its own

native dynasty and placed Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III (born 1795) on the *musnad* (30th June 1799). This was in accordance with the agreement which the British had come to in 1782 with Maharam Lakshmaiah, the representative of the old dynasty. Purnaiya, whose talent for organization and administration elicited the warm admiration of Col. A. Wellesley, the future Duke of Wellington, was appointed Dewan and Regent; and since then begins the history of modern Mysore,—a history not of its Princes only, but also of its much-tried people and their fortunes. With Purnaiya were associated Sir Barry Close, the first British Resident (after whom the present town of Closepet is named) and Colonel Wellesley, the officer commanding the British Troops. This distinguished trio strove in collaboration to bring peace and restore order; and great was their success. But at the desire of the young Prince, the aged Purnaiya laid down office in 1811, leaving for the Prince a treasury filled with two crores of Rupees.

Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III was a large-hearted and patriotic Prince—of deep piety, uncalculating generosity and enlightened munificence towards arts and letters. But circumstances conspired to lead the Government of India to take over the administration from his hands in 1831, during Lord William Bentinck's Governor-Generalship. The State remained under the administration of the British Commission for 50 years: and the great statesman Ranganachari, who became Dewan of the State immediately afterwards, has recorded a just verdict on the British administration in a tract of his (of 1874). He said:—

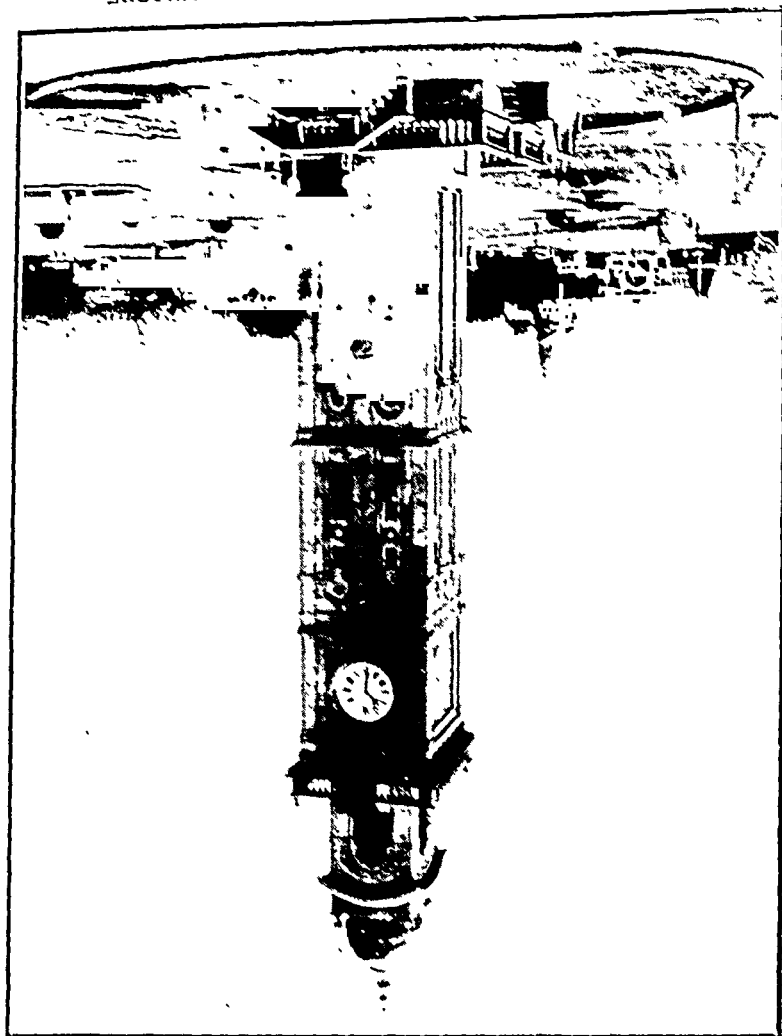
"The administration was conducted upon practical rules intended to meet actual wants, and which were in accordance with the ideas of the people. Speculative administration was yet unknown. Peace and order was at once restored to the province as the consequence of a regular system. The incidence of the land-tax was lowered wherever it was oppressive, and, to the great relief of the poor, numerous cesses were abolished. And at a later date, the abolition of the transit duties ended in active trade which brought high prices and prosperity to the poor and to increase of revenue to the Government. Roads were at the same time made to meet the wants of this increasing trade, with an equity and economy unknown to the more recent days of departmental organizations. The administration of justice, civil and criminal, was conducted upon a



ONE OF THE FOUR TOWERS
OF KEMPE GOWDA (ULSOOR, BANGALORE)

TEMPLE OF SOMESWARA
(ULSOOR, BANGALORE)

PALACE SILVER JUBILEE CLOCK-TOWER, MYSORE



system and code of rules which, though somewhat crude, were intended to meet actual wants and were intelligible to the people; and the judicial officers were aided by a system of Panchayets which contributed to some extent to popularise the rules of judicial administration."

But there was one grave defect,—a defect very natural in every case of alien bureaucratic government; and that was the substitution of foreign for local agency in the administration.

"Real progress came to an end with the introduction of peace and order and the first elements of a regular government. All ideas of further improvements took the form of a continued introduction of new departments, one after another, after the fashion of those organized in the more advanced British territories, but with much less life, without any grasp of their real principles, and without any comprehensive attempt to adapt them to the circumstances of the province.

"The revenues of the province, notwithstanding that they have doubled themselves, and notwithstanding a considerable reduction of the household or palace charges of the Maharajah, are almost fully absorbed by these expensive establishments.

"Reflecting minds cannot fail to see that it is not in empty forms and expensive establishments, or even in the material works which they might accomplish, that the real foundation for a native rule lies; but that it rather consists in the instruction and training of the natives, and in giving them, in fact, the potentiality of evolving the elements of a good government for themselves."

But on the whole, every one will admit that the fifty years of British administration served to create the conditions of a really modern government in the State and to establish those institutions and policies of true public service which form the necessary foundation of every sound political constitution.

His late Highness Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I. (adopted son of the late Maharaja), was installed on the throne of Mysore on the 25th of March 1881. The conditions on which this restoration took place were set forth in the *Sannad* or Instrument of Transfer of that Date (which was replaced by a Treaty in 1913). Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar was an enlightened and patriotic ruler, full of zeal for the progress and reputation of Mysore, capable and discerning, and above all constitutional in spirit and conduct. He gave his confidence to the ministers and directed their labours with understanding and sympathy. It was during his

reign that Mysore came to be spoken of as the Model State. His untimely death, on the 28th of December 1894 at Calcutta, was a calamity not merely to his millions of mourning subjects, but to the whole of India, as Mr. Ranade is reported to have observed. The State was subsequently placed under the care of Her Highness the Maharani aided by a Council; and the days of her Regency witnessed the further development of the measures of progress initiated in the previous years.

The installation of His Highness the Maharaja, Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I. (Born, 4th June 1884), took place on the 8th of August, 1902. How deeply and genuinely thankful the people of Mysore are for that event, and how profoundly appreciative of all the blessings it has brought to them, was shown in a most magnificent manner on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee four years ago, 8th August 1927. An address of congratulation, recounting the numerous great services rendered to the State by His Highness, inscribed on a beautiful Silver panel and signed by thousands of citizens representing all sections and all parts of the State, was presented to His Highness on that day amidst impressive scenes of enthusiasm and joy.*

Ten days previously (29th July 1927), H. E. Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor-General, replying to H. H. the Maharaja at the State Banquet in Mysore, had announced his Government's decision to remit in perpetuity ten and a half lakhs of rupees out of the annual subsidy of Rs. 35 lakhs payable by Mysore; and in doing so, His Excellency took occasion to pay a tribute to Mysore's Ruler in the following terms:—

“For many years we have watched and admired the maintenance and development of those high standards of administration which you have inherited from the

* In July 1931, H. H. the Maharaja made a pilgrimage to the sacred lake Manasa (22nd) and the Mount Kailas (23rd to 28th) in the Himalayas.

In October 1931, His Highness contributed two lakhs of rupees from his privy purse to the State exchequer, deciding to “share with his people in the sacrifices demanded of them” by the stringent financial situation.

great British administrators who nursed your State..... We are not blind to what Your Highness personally has done to set an example of the fashion in which the government of a great State should be conducted..... Mysore has perhaps a longer tradition of progressive government than any other State in India; and the Government of India can feel assured that any relief which they may feel it in their power to give will ensure to the benefit of the people of your State."

The present year (1931) is the Golden Jubilee Year of Mysore's restoration; and well may she claim that she has so used her opportunities, and so proved her worth, that no room whatever is left for doubt as to her deserving that position of independence and power to which she has so hopefully been looking forward in common with the rest of India.

VI. THE GOVERNMENT

The Constitution

The system of government obtaining in Mysore is constitutional in intention and general operation: while H. H. the Maharaja is the head of the State, there are duly authorized (?) Legislative, Executive and (iii) Judicial agencies, with well-defined powers and responsibilities, to carry on the ordinary work of legislation and administration under His Highness's care and control. Mysore is generally believed to have gone nearer to the constitutional ideal than almost all other Indian States. That her aim has been the evolution of a sound popular constitution will be evident on a perusal of the following extracts taken from authoritative proclamations and pronouncements.

In a proclamation issued on the day of the Installation (Rendition) in 1881, March 25th, H. H. the Maharaja (Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar) was pleased to declare:—
 "We do hereby further declare that all laws and rules having the force of law now in force in the said

territories (of Mysore) shall continue to be in force within the said territories.

"We hereby accept as binding upon us all grants and settlements heretofore made by the British Government within the said territories, in accordance with the respective terms thereof, except in so far as they may be rescinded or modified either by a competent court of law or with the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

"We hereby confirm all existing courts of judicature within the said territories in the respective jurisdictions now vested in them.....

"For the conduct of the executive administration of the said territories under our command and control, we have resolved to appoint a Dewan.....

"We have further resolved that a Council shall be formed to be styled 'The Council of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore', which shall consist of the Dewan for the time being as *ex-officio* president, and of two or more members to be specially appointed by us from time to time. It shall be the duty of the members of the said Council to submit for our consideration their opinions on all questions relating to legislation and taxation and on all other important measures connected with the good administration of our territories and the well-being of our subjects....."

Historical

It should be explained that these arrangements were in accordance with the proposals which the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Mr. (later Sir) J. D. Gordon had submitted to the Government of India in his despatch of the 10th of February 1879, with a view "to take adequate guarantees from the native sovereign for the continued good government of the Province, in a manner adopted to the advanced ideas of right which the people have attained to under British rule". His proposals related to (i) the fixing of a separate civil list for the Palace, (ii) the expenditure of the remaining revenues on public purposes only, under a regular system of annual budget appropriation and accounting, (iii) the observance of established laws, rights and usages, and their amendment only by a properly constituted legislative machinery, (iv) the efficiency and independence of the law-courts, and (v) the observance of the terms of settlement in respect of the land and the levy of no taxes or other payments save in accordance with law, right, or custom. The Government of India (Lord Lytton)

accepted his recommendations in their despatch No. 11,001 dated the 8th April 1879; and some of his ideas are found embodied in the Instrument of Transfer, now the Treaty of 1913 (Clauses 18, 19, 20, 21 & 22). Mr. Gordon had suggested the appointment of an Executive Council as part of the new constitutional machinery "to provide against individual caprice"; and had added:—"This Executive Council might with advantage be supplemented by a deliberative assembly, composed of eminent retired officials, representatives of great local families and of various sections and interests of people, before whom proposed legislation, important measures or administrative reform, and budget appropriations of public money, might be placed for discussion and opinion." But this last proposal was not countenanced by the Government of India.

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

It was left to the first Dewan of restored Mysore to carry this idea into effect,—taking care to adopt a method, let us note, as unobtrusive as possible. "Before the guests assembled for the Installation (at Mysore) dispersed," reports an official memo, "the Dewan wished to take advantage of the large gathering of public officers and of raiyats and merchants from every taluk of the Province, to have a conversation with them on public matters. They all accordingly assembled at the Jagann Moohan Palace on the morning of the 29th of March, 1881" (i.e., four days after the Installation).

In the course of his remarks at that gathering, Dewan Rangachariu "deemed it necessary to draw their special attention to the wide gulf which divides the general public from the official classes even amongst the natives, and remarked that it was impossible that an administration could have any effect on the people under such circumstances. . . . He attached great importance to the promoting of a feeling in the minds of the people as well as of the officials that the latter are simply the servants of the public, whose duty it is to carry out everything with due regard to the wishes and opinions of the people." He then invited the raiyats and merchants there to speak; and they spoke of various difficulties and grievances in connection with land-assessment, leaf-manure from jungles, tank-repairs and so forth. He assured them of every attention possible. Thus began—informally—the unique popular institution of Mysore now well known as the Representative Assembly.

Its formal birth, however, took place five months later. A Government Order of the 25th of August 1881, announced:—

"H. H. the Maharaja is desirous that the views and objects which his Government has in view in the measures adopted for the administration of the Province should be better known and appreciated by the people for whose benefit they are intended; and he is of opinion that a beginning towards the attainment of this object may be made by an annual meeting of the representative landholders and merchants from all parts of the Province, before whom the Dewan will place the results of the past year's administration, and a programme of what is intended to be carried out in the coming year. Such an arrangement, by bringing the people in immediate communication with the Government, would serve to remove

from their minds any misapprehensions in regard to the views and actions of the Government, and would convince them that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people."

The members numbered about 280 in the early years. The elective principle was introduced in 1891: the qualifications of candidates and electors were defined, and the number rose to about 350.

The Assembly has gone on developing and improving by means of reforms in its constitution and procedure, and of additions made to its powers of criticising the administration and modifying its policies.

In 1916 (October 16th)—after 35 years—it was given permission to meet at a second session every year. In announcing this privilege, H. H. the Maharaja was pleased to observe—

"It is my earnest desire to increase still further the mutual confidence between the officers of the State and the representatives of the people, and to enable the latter to understand and identify themselves still more closely with the policy of Government. I have therefore resolved to sanction the holding of a second session of the Representative Assembly every year."

In announcing certain constitutional reforms in 1923 (October 27th), after 42 years of its existence, His Highness was pleased to direct that—

"The Representative Assembly. . . shall henceforth be placed on a statutory basis with enlarged functions. . . The Assembly will have the privilege of being consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and also, except in cases of urgency, on the general principles of all measures of legislation within the cognizance of the Legislative Council. Subject to the exceptions specified in the Regulation (No. XVII of 1923), it will also have the right of passing resolutions on matters relating to public administration, and on the general principles and policy underlying the annual State Budget. . . In order to ensure that the Representative Assembly may truly voice the wishes and sentiments of my people, all members of the Assembly except those representing special interests and minorities will be returned by direct election."

It is this constitution, embodied in Regulation XVIII of 1923 and Rules framed thereunder, that is now in force. On the 22nd of October 1931, the Offg. Dewan-President of the Assembly (Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao) was able to say in opening the session:—

"The Representative Assembly was inaugurated in August 1881 and this is therefore the year of its Golden Jubilee. It is the oldest political institution of elected representatives in India, and has contributed in no small measure to the success and high standard of administration of the State. It is fitting that at this session we should express our gratitude to all those who have helped to build up this institution during the past fifty years and wish for it an even brighter record in the future."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The framing of laws and regulations was originally a function of the Executive Council of H. H. the Maharaja. But in 1907 (June 22nd) it

was considered expedient to establish a Legislative Council for the province. It was then to consist, in addition to the Dewan and Ministers of His Highness's Executive Council, of not less than 12 and not more than 15 members, all to be nominated, two-fifths to be non-officials. The next year (October 1923), two of the non-official seats were thrown open to election by the Representative Assembly. Six years later (Regulation I of 1911), the strength of additional members was increased to 25, and 15 of these additional members were to be nominated, 8 elected and 5 nominated. They were at a given time the privilege of voting questions and discussing the budget. In 1919 (Regulation II), the additional membership was raised to 30, of whom 15 were to be elected and 5 nominated non-officials. In announcing the constitutional reforms of 1923, H. H. the Maharaja was pleased to direct as follows:—

"The Legislative Council . . . will be enlarged and its constitution revised so as to include the elected element, and create a statutory non-official majority. Provision will be made for the representation of special interests and of minorities. The Council will henceforth have the power of voting on the annual State Budget by major head in respect of all items of expenditure, save those specially excluded from its cognisance. Power will, however, be reserved to my Government to reserve a provision wholly or partly disallowed by the Council . . ."

It is this constitution, embodied in Regulation XIX of 1923 and framed thereunder, that is now in force.

THE EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION *

The Dewan (Chief Minister) is the chief executive officer of the State; and his permanent headquarters are at Bangalore. He is assisted in the work of administration by two Members of Council, the three together forming the Council of His Highness the Maharaja. For some years previous to 1906, this Council was styled the "Consultative Council".

The work of the State is divided into various Departments (about 40 portfolios) and distributed among the Dewan and Members of Council. There are Secretaries, with staffs of Assistant Secretaries etc., to assist the Dewan and Members of Council in the work of their several Departments.

*The following paragraphs are mostly a summary of the Government Notification of the 20th August, 1906. There appears to be no Notification of a later date on the subject.

+ The number of Members has changed from time to time. At one time (1914) there was also an Extraordinary Member; and for some time (1925) there was an Extra Member. Till some months ago, the Members had been three for a long time.

The work in each Department is divided into two schedules : (i) Council cases and (ii) Non-Council cases. While the former relate to matters of great consequence or involve questions of policy, the latter relate more or less to routine matters.

Non-Council cases are ordinarily dealt with by the Member (or Dewan) in charge of the Department. In special circumstances, the Dewan, as the Chief Executive Officer of the State, may take up and decide such a case, after considering the suggestions of the Member concerned. Council cases are in the first instance submitted by the Secretaries concerned to the Member (or Dewan) in charge of the Department; and he brings it up for the consideration of the whole Council. The recommendations of the Council, with the opinions of the Members recorded when necessary, are submitted by the Dewan to H. H. the Maharaja for sanction.

When any material difference of opinion arises in regard to a non-Council matter between the Dewan and the Member holding charge of the Department, the Dewan may either direct that that matter should be dealt with as though it were a Council matter or submit it direct for the orders of H. H. the Maharaja.

The Council meets generally once a week. The Dewan presides[‡] and regulates the order of business. When the Dewan is on tour, or when for any other reason it becomes necessary, Council papers are circulated among Members and disposed of.

One of the special functions reserved for the Council is the disposal of appeals in Land Revenue matters from the decisions of the Revenue Commissioner. Two Members hear the appeal; and if they differ, the case is referred to the Dewan for final decision.

[‡] Only one instance is known of H. H. the Maharaja's having attended a meeting of the Council; and that was its first meeting held after the Installation (14th of August, 1902). It was a ceremonial occasion, and His Highness made use of it to exhort the Council members to render harmonious co-operation and to assure them of his sympathy and support.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

Below the Dewan and Members of Council in executive administration, there are the heads of the various Departments and the Deputy Commissioners who correspond in rank to the Collectors of British India) are the chief officers of the Districts, with their responsibility extending to almost all Departments.

Next below are the Assistant Commissioners, who look after the revenue work of two or more Taluks grouped together as Sub-divisions, or hold charge of the District Treasury, or the District Police, or the District Excise. Recruitment to this grade of Civil Servants is made partly by means of a public Competitive Examination, partly by promotion from lower ranks, and occasionally by nomination. Next to them are the Amildars and Deputy Amildars, placed over Taluks and Sub-Taluks respectively, whose work, while being chiefly of the Revenue Department, extends to the Police, Excise, Forest, Muzari and almost every other branch of the administration. Sub-ordinate to them are the Sheristadar holding charge of the Taluk Treasury, the Police Inspector responsible for the peace of the Taluk, the Shikdar who attends to the revenue work of a Hobli (group of villages), and the Patel and the Shanbogue who are both hereditary officers and are respectively the headman and the accountant of the village.

There are definite and systematic rules to govern the appointment, promotion, leave, pension and other privileges and obligations of public servants.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

To look after the local affairs of towns and villages, there are institutions of local self-government, as follows:—

Income Expenditure

Rs. Rs.

8 District Boards (1929-30)	..	35,36,336	40,93,257
106 Municipalities	..	35,21,042	34,66,838
(2 City, 37 Town, 67 Minor)	..		

Demand 10,301 Village-Panchayats .. Rs. 31,49,284
Collection 7,95,885

Income Expenditure
 Bangalore City Municipality .. Rs. 13,03,200 13,19,902
 Mysore 5,17,538 5,54,599

MEMBERSHIP

Nominated
 Elected Non-official Total
 Bangalore City Municipality .. 20 10 30
 Mysore .. 20 10 30
 Town and Minor .. 737 487 1,551

THE LEGISLATURE

I. Representative Assembly

(References are to Clauses of Regulation XVIII of 1923.)
 Members [cl. 3 (3)]:—Minimum 250, Maximum 275,
 divided as follows:—

Elected from Rural Areas .. 150
 Elected from Urban Areas .. 30 to 50
 Elected by Special Constituencies or
 nominated by Govt. for them .. 15
 Elected by Minorities or nominated
 by Govt. for them .. 35

[cl. 3 (2)]:—Members are all non-officials.

Government may depute officers to
 attend and take part in proceedings without voting.

Supplementary [cl. 6]:—Govt. have power to make
 rules as to qualifications for membership, elections,
 vacancies, sessions, etc.

President [cl. 4]:—The Dewan is the *ex-officio* President
 and Members of Council the *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents.

Duration [cl. 5]:—3 years.

Quorum [cl. 7]:—70 members.

Procedure [cl. 8]:—The Assembly can make standing orders to supplement the Rules framed by Government.

Powers [cls. 9, 10, 11, 12]:—

(1) Expressing opinion on the general principles of a Bill proposed to be introduced in the Legislative Council.
(2) Expressing opinion as to the levy of any new tax.

(3) Discussing the Budget, except under the heads of (i) the Palace, (ii) Military, (iii) Pensions, (iv) Expenditure connected with relations with the Paramount Power, Interest etc.

(4) Members may ask questions on administrative matters.

(5) Members may move resolutions on administrative matters.

(6) Members may submit representations on administrative matters,—subject to conditions and restrictions laid down by rules.

Representations are an old feature and form a considerable part of the Assembly's business.
Meetings:—Twice in a year, usually at Mysore, —in October (*Dasara* Session) and in June (*Birthday* Session).

ASSEMBLY'S WORK

	1929-30	1930-31
Bills considered	6	5
Questions asked	66	69
Resolutions moved	15	9
Representations dismissed	77	67
—	32	—

II. Legislative Council

(*References are to Clauses of Regulation XIX of 1923.*)

Members [cl. 4]:—Exclusive of the Dewan who is the *ex-officio* President and the Members of the (Executive) Council who are *ex-officio* members, there are 50 members: 30 non-officials and 20 officials.

8	"	"	Districts (Rural Constituencies),
2	"	"	Cities of Bangalore and Mysore,
1	is	"	University of Mysore,
1	"	for	Trade and Commerce,
1	"	"	Planting,
1	"	"	Labour,
8	are	either elected or nominated by Government	

to represent special interests, minorities etc.

Supplementary [cl. 6]:—Government have power to make rules as to qualifications of members, electors, constituents etc.

Duration [cl. 5]:—3 years.
Quorum [cl. 7]:—25 plus the Dewan or an *ex-officio* Member.

Procedure [cl. 8]:—The Council can make standing orders to supplement the Rules made by Government.

(1) Making Laws and Regulations—except on matters relating to or affecting (i) the Ruling Family, (ii) Relations with the Paramount Power or other State, (iii) Treaties and Conventions, (iv) the Legislative Council Regulation, (v) the Representative Assembly Regulation, and (vi) any matters specially reserved by H. H. the Maharaja for the Government.

(2) (A) Discussing the Budget, and (B) Voting on demands for grants—except under the heads of (i) the

The High* Court of Mysore, constituted in accordance with Regulation I of 1884 as amended by Regulations II of 1890, IV of 1903, and II of 1905, is the highest tribunal of civil and criminal appeal, reference and revision. It is presided over by three judges (or more when necessary), and exercises supervision and control over all subordinate courts in the State. It also makes or sanctions ministerial appointments in the judicial department subject to rules laid down by Government.

THE JUDICIARY

1929-30	1930-31
Meetings	3 (of 13 days) 2 (of 11 days)
Bills considered or introduced.	18
Bills passed	13
Questions asked	130
Cut motions on Budget demands	163
Resolutions moved	19
	3

COUNCIL'S WORK

No Bill passed by the Council becomes law before receiving the assent of H. II. the Maharaja, and the prerogative right of His Highness to pass Regulations independently of the Council remains unaffected as ever.

16] :—Government has power (i) to frame measures on matters excluded from the cognisance of the Council, (ii) to pass emergency legislation enforceable for six months, (iii) to set aside the Council's refusal or reduction of a budget demand and to incur emergency expenditure.

(4) " " move resolutions.

(3) Members may ask questions.

Interest charges etc.
Palace, (ii) the Military, (iii) Pensions, (iv) Expenditure connected with relations with the Paramount Power,

Subordinate to it are (1929-30):—

On the Civil side On the Criminal side

3	District Judges' Courts	3	Sessions Judges
5	Subordinate Judges' Courts	4	Asstt. Sessions Judges
1	Small Cause Judges' Court	8	District Magistrates
24	Munsiff's Courts	21	I Class "
		10	II Class Magistrates
		41	Bench of Hon. "
Total		87	

The work of the various courts was as follows in 1929-30:—

CIVIL.

37,593	..	..	..	Fresh Institutions
57,957	..	..	..	Total Suits
38,779	..	..	..	" Disposals
177.26	..	..	..	Average Duration
75,064	..	..	..	Execution Applications
45,348	..	..	..	" Disposals
13,743	..	..	..	Appeals in Subordinate Courts
594	..	..	..	" High Courts
1,024.33	..	..	..	Average Duration, I Appeals
284.62	..	..	..	" II Appeals

CRIMINAL.

18,319	..	..	..	Offences reported
17,574	..	..	..	" returned as true
39,143	..	..	..	Persons tried
7,237 (25.1 p.c.)	..	..	..	Persons convicted
20,732 (71.9 p.c.)	..	..	..	" acquitted
1,169	..	..	..	Appeals (persons involved)
67.32	..	..	..	Duration of Appeals
89	..	..	..	Appeals in High Court
53	..	..	..	" disposed in High Court
159.055	..	..	..	Duration of Appeals in High Court

The Police

The sanctioned strength of the Police force on the 30th June 1930 was 947 officers and 5,608 men. Vacancies at the end of the year were 76. The number of cognizable cases reported during the year 1929-30 was 7,993. Inclusive of the cases pending from the previous year, the Police had 11,529

cases to deal with. Out of these, 16 were transferred; investigation was refused in 308 cases; 1,354 cases were declared by the Magistrates to be false or due to mistakes of fact or law or non-cognizable; 1,169 cases were returned as undetectable; while 78 cases were struck off in "A" Form; 46 cases were withdrawn; and 264 were compounded. Of the remaining 8,294 cases, 3,449 ended in conviction, 1,320 in acquittal or discharge, leaving 3,525 cases pending. Of these 3,525 cases, 1,603 were pending with the Magistrates on "A" Form, 599 on "B" Form, and 1,323 were pending investigation with the Police at the close of the year. The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused to reported crime was 3.85. The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided was 72.32.

Prisons

There were 909 prisoners of all classes under confinement in the 80 Jails and Lock-ups at the end of the previous year, and 5,863 were admitted during the year 1930, making a total of 6,772 prisoners. Of these, 5,897 were discharged, leaving a balance of 875 at the close of the year. The daily average number of prisoners fell from 926.13 to 859.04. The total number of juvenile prisoners under the age of 15 rose from 60 in the previous year to 106 during the year under report. The number of first offenders among them also rose from 51 to 81.

The Central Jail at Bangalore had 570 prisoners at the beginning of the year, received 2,050 in the course of the year and discharged 2,091, so that 529 remained at the close of the year, the daily average being 550. Pottery, the weaving of blankets and carpets, smithy, carpentry, tailoring, laundry work and such other industries are carried on in the Central Jail and some of them in the Jail at Mysore also. The net income for the Jails from these industries was Rs. 69,413.

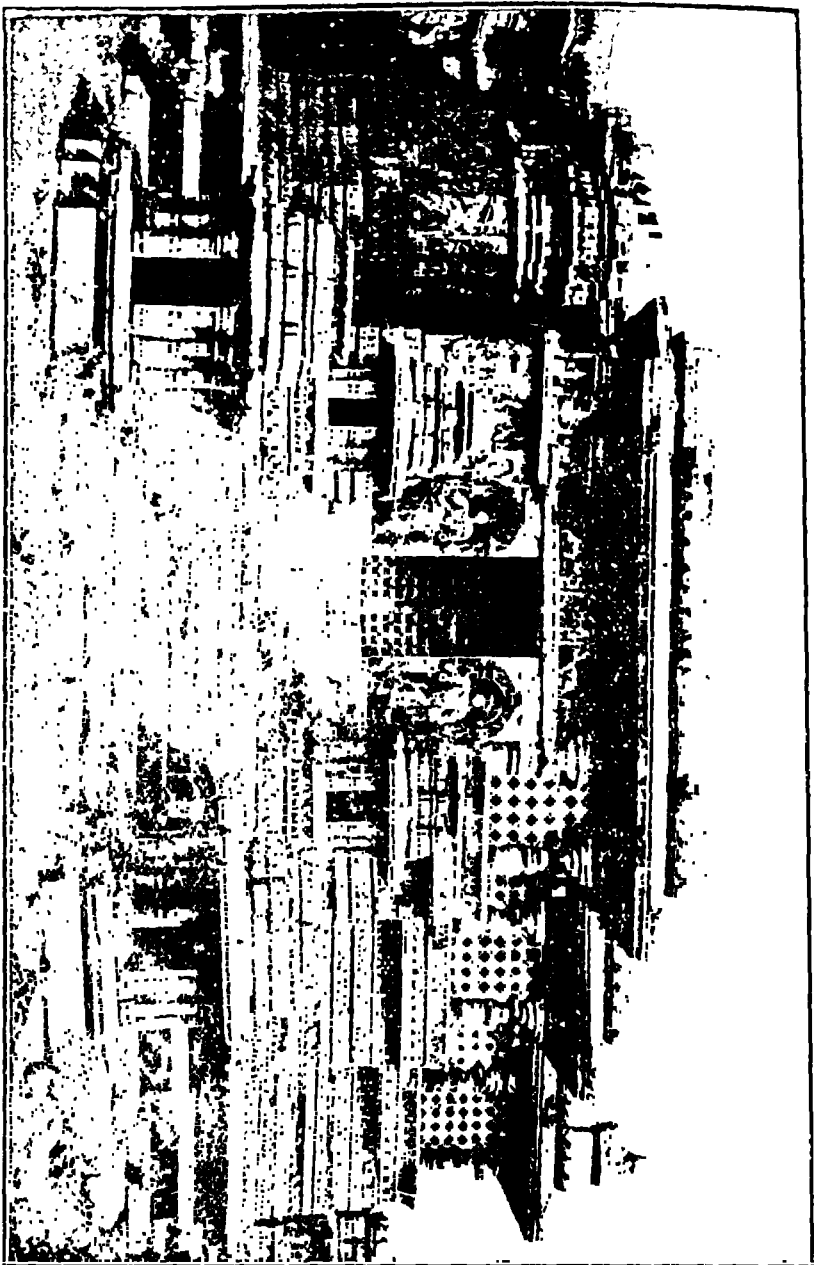
VII. EDUCATION

1. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The Department of Public Instruction was first organized in Mysore in 1857. Before then, Mathas or Pathshalas of the old type and schools started by Christian missionaries had been all the means for the spread of education among the people. Among those who laboured in this field in the early days may be mentioned the late Messrs. J. P. Garrett and B. L. Rice (1880-1890); and Mr. H. J. Bhabha (1890-1909). During the last two decades, the Government and the public alike have shown great enthusiasm for the promotion of education of all kinds and grades, and among all classes. The Compulsory Education Regulation, which requires parents to send children between the ages of 7 and 11 to a recognized school, was passed in 1913. The following table shows at a glance how education (all grades taken together) has been progressing in the State:—

Year.	Total No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars.	P. C. of Male Scholars to Popn. of School Age.	P. C. of Female Scholars to Popn. of School Age.	Total Expenditure. Rs.
1880	892	36,723	23.67	2.78	3,92,264
1890-91	3,410	96,427	24.09	4.22	10,98,170
1900-01	4,009	1,16,468	27.9	5.7	18,79,133
1910-11	4,267	1,38,158	27.9	5.7	18,79,133
1920-21	10,480	3,24,555	62.12	13.2	48,09,885
1929-30	8,358	3,29,928	61.95	14.33	68,10,292
1930-31	8,315	3,28,046	..	..	62,97,600

The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-2-7, and of this Re. 0-15-5 was met from State Funds.



THE TEMPLE AT HALEBID



And here are some relevant details :—

Classes and Grades of Institutions.		31st March 1929		31st March 1931.	
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars.
(i)—UNIVERSITY GRADE :					
COLLEGES.					
English { Men	6	2,580	82	15	3,170
English { Women	2				
(ii)—PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.					
Medical College	1	190			
Engineering College	1	228			
Teaching	1	30			
Oriental Colleges	4	484			
Total	15	3,594			
(iii)—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.					
High schools { Eng. Ver.	28	6,549	Eng. H.S 34		6,870
Middle schools { Eng. Ver.	3	232	Kan. " 4		25
High schools { Eng. Ver.	259	25,970	Mid. " 312		30,493
Middle schools { Eng. Ver.	271	5,537	Inc. Mid. 207		4,140
High schools { Eng. Ver.	5	306			
Middle schools { Eng. Ver.	1	22			
High schools { Eng. Ver.	26	1,602			
Middle schools { Eng. Ver.	43	555			
Total	636	40,773			
(iv)—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
Boys	5,875	230,296			
Girls	580	31,976			
Total	6,455	262,272			
Boys				6,395	
Girls					2,54,250
Total					

Classes and Grades of Institutions.							
31st March 1929		31st March 1931		Number of Institutions.		Number of Scholars	
				Number of Institutions. <td colspan="2">Number of Scholars</td>		Number of Scholars	
				(v)—SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.			
				11	678	3	88
				Schools for deaf-mutes and the blind			
				3	105		
				3	88		
				Agricultural schools			
				..	3		
				Sanskrit schools			
				..	51		
				Engineering & Surveying Schools			
				..	1		
				..	17		
				..	2		
				Industrial schools { Boys			
				..	1,092		
				..	327		
				5	511	96	4,801
				Other schools—Commercial etc			
				..	96		
				4,493			
				Total			
				..	7,202	311,132	7,091
				Schools of Govt. Colleges and			
				..	1,156	18,796	1,224
				Private Institutions			
				..	23,484		
				8,358	329,928	8,315	3,28,046
				Grand Total ..			

The expenditure on Public Instruction was met from the following sources (1929-30) :—

Rs.	Per cent.
54,97,533	or 80.72
6,25,491	or 9.18
68,027	or 1.00
4,22,246	or 6.20
1,96,995	or 2.90
68,10,292	100

State Funds
Local
Municipal
Fees
Other sources (mainly contributions from aided agencies).

The heads of expenditure in 1929-30 were as follows:—

Direct		plus		Indirect	
Government Institutions	43,59,409	Buildings & Furniture	6,20,635		
Aided Institutions	5,27,734	General (Direction, Inspection, Scholarships etc.)	11,40,161		
Municipal Schools	1,62,353				
Total Rs. 50,49,496		plus		Rs. 17,60,796	

The direct expenditure of Rs. 50,49,496 represents approximately 74.14 per cent of the total, and this was spent on the following grades of education:—

	Rs.	Per cent.
1. University	8,27,547	or 12.15
2. Oriental Colleges not forming part of the University	41,757	or 0.61
3. Training Schools	2,25,909	or 3.31
4. High School Education	6,80,314	or 9.98
5. Middle School	10,53,763	or 15.47
6. Primary Education	20,17,340	or 29.62
7. Technical Education	2,02,866	or 2.97
Total	50,49,496	(approx.) 74.11 mately).

Co-operation of the Public.—The majority of Village School Committees continued to function satisfactorily and helped to maintain the efficiency of schools, especially in out of the way villages. Government trust that the few committees which are reported to be still backward in this respect will soon fall into line with the others. The increasing interest taken by the general public and public bodies in the spread of education is shown by the numerous benefactions received in the shape of sites for or construction of school buildings or monetary contributions for that purpose.

Scholarships and Endowments.—The total amount spent on scholarships excluding those of the University was Rs. 1,72,708, of which a sum of Rs. 1,16,090 was for Muslim, Backward and Depressed classes scholarships. In addition, a sum of Rs. 11,514-3-0 was spent on scholarships and prizes from the proceeds of endowments.

in High Schools. After a careful examination of the subject, Government have directed that Kannada be made the medium of instruction as an experimental measure in one of the Government High Schools in each of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. At the same time, for the benefit of such students as are likely to be inconvenienced by this arrangement, parallel classes for teaching in English will be provided.

Another direction in which an attempt has been made to avoid waste by unnecessary duplication of work is by the discontinuance of the opening of schools based purely on linguistic or caste differences and bringing together as many Kannada and Urdu schools as possible in the same building or compound.

The Department is devoting continuous attention to the development of physical education and the system of medical inspection of pupils is being gradually extended to more and more schools.

The Elementary Education Regulation,—whose object is to transfer the management, control and financing of primary education to Local Bodies, while retaining powers of supervision and direction of policy in the hands of the Education Department,—has been brought into force with effect from 1st January 1931.

Women's Education.—There were 662 institutions of all grades for the education of women, with a strength of 34,958.

Sanskrit.—There were 51 Sanskrit *Pathasalas*, exclusive of the Colleges, with a strength of 1,319, of which 104 were girls. The number of pupils studying Sanskrit in other institutions was 4,016. The total was 5,335.

MAHARAJA'S SANSKRIT COLLEGE, MYSORE

One of the institutions specially to be mentioned is the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore which enjoys the special patronage of His Highness the Maharaja. It is devoted to the teaching of the Vedas and the Vedangas to advanced students in the traditional way. During the past year, the number of students studying in the

various departments of the College was 363. Endowments to the extent of Rs. 9,100 were made to the College by two private gentlemen. A new branch of learning was added to the College for instruction in the *Sukla Yajur-Veda*. Out of 29 candidates sent up from the College for the several public examinations, 21 passed with 5 in the first class.

II. UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

ORIGIN :—Established in 1916, by Regulation No. V of 1916 of the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

AUTHORITIES :—

*The Chancellor :—*His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, "the highest controlling authority".

(i) *The Vice-Chancellor :—*The principal executive and academic officer of the University.

(ii) *The Council :—*From 9 to 15 members including the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, Principals, and Deans of Arts and Science, persons appointed by the Chancellor, and Fellows elected by the Senate. The Council is in charge of the "executive government of the University".

(iii) *The Senate :—*From 40 to 70 Fellows, including the Vice-Chancellor and other members of the Council. The Senate has "the entire charge of the organization of instruction in the University, the curriculum and the examination and discipline of students and the conferment of degrees."

(iv) *Faculties :—*Composed of Professors, Assistant Professors, 10 Fellows and 10 others respectively elected and recommended by the Senate. These bodies deal with academic questions referred to them by the Senate and "draft rules in regard to courses of study and examination".

(v) *The Registrar :—*Secretary to the Senate and the Council, custodian of the records and the seal, and responsible assistant to the Vice-Chancellor.

RESOURCES (1930-31):

(i) Grant from Government	..	Rs. 11.75,000
(ii) Tuition and Admission Fees	..	1.40,000
(iii) Examination Fees	.. ..	72,000
(iv) Interest on Endowments	.. ..	17,900

Net Total (with other items added) .. Rs. 13,98,760

Total value of endowments by private bodies is Rs. 3,37,000.

Total number of students (including Inter.) 2,798.

History

The University of Mysore was the first University to be founded in an Indian State. For over twenty-five years the two State Colleges, *viz.*, Maharaja's and Central, had been affiliated to the Madras University. It was then felt that the time had come to effect certain changes with a view to adapting the educational system of the State to the actual needs of its people. A scheme for a University was accordingly prepared in consultation with the educational experts of the Government of India and the officials of the State. A Bill to establish a University was introduced in the Mysore Legislative Council in June 1916, and it was unanimously passed on July 17th. It received the sanction of H. H. the Maharaja on the 22nd July. The first meeting of the University Council was held on the 12th August 1916, and the first Senate Meeting on the 12th October following.

This University has some features which distinguish it from the older Indian Universities. The Vice-Chancellor is a full-time officer and has control of the executive. The Colleges are adequately represented both in the Council and in the Senate, of which latter every Professor designated as University Professor is a member. Under the re-organization scheme, the study of Kannada, the chief language of the State, has been made compulsory in the Intermediate and B.A. courses, option being given

to Muhammadans to choose Urdu. The Intermediate Course extends over a period of two years at the end of which there will be a Public Examination. The University Course extends over a period of 2 years in the case of B.A. and B.Sc. (Pass) Degree Examinations, and of 3 years in the case of the B.A. and B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examinations. For those who wish to specialize in Science, there is a B.Sc. course in addition to the B.A. Science course. For those who wish to specialize in Mathematics, there are the M.A. and M.Sc. courses in addition to the B.A. and B.Sc. courses in Mathematics. There is also a Post-Graduate course in Teaching extending over one academical year.

The University Unions afford opportunities to the students, the members of the College staff, the Fellows of the University and the registered graduates, for enjoying the best club life and cultivating social relations with one another.

Provision has been made for carrying on original research work in the Libraries and Laboratories by the Professorial staff and by senior students under the guidance of their teachers.

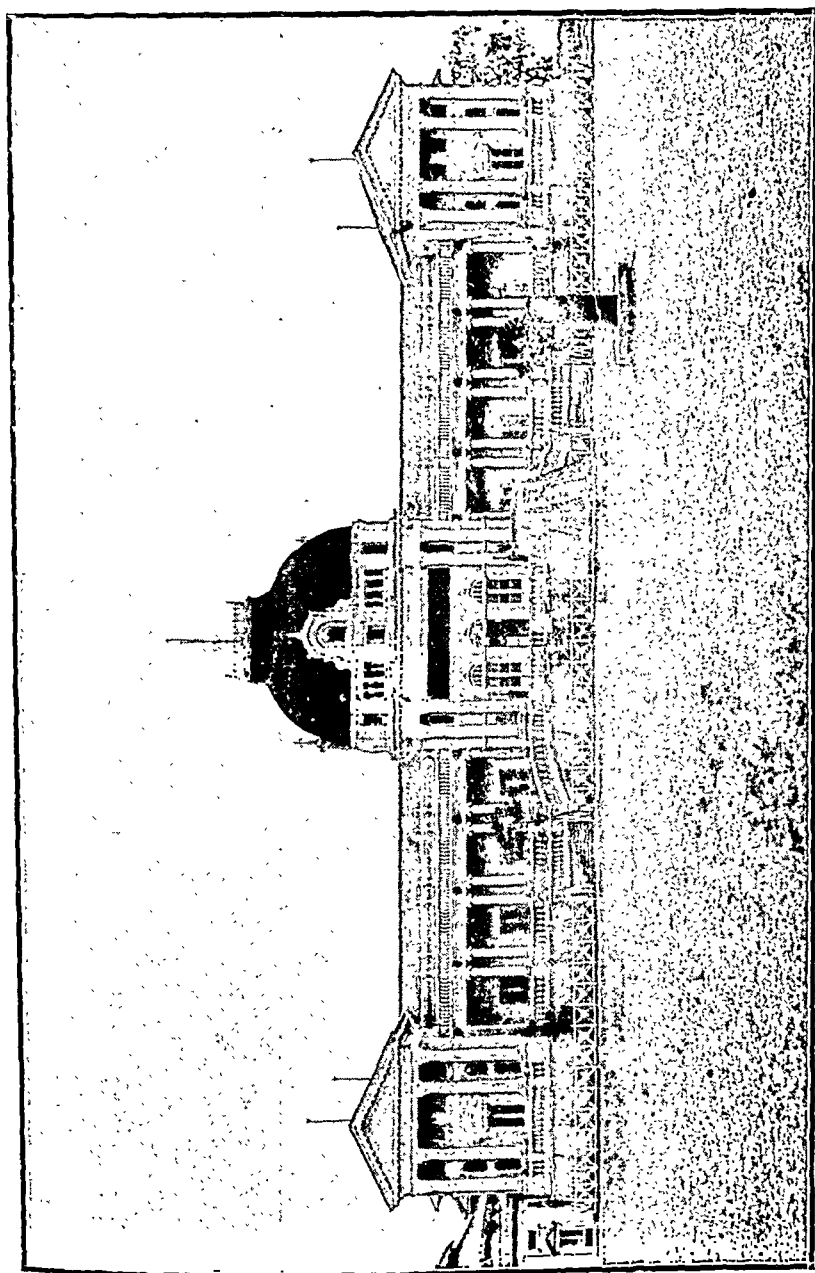
The University has also the departments of Archaeology and the Oriental Manuscripts Library under its charge.

The institution of the system of University Extension Lectures and of a Publication Bureau is evidence that the University has realized that its activities should not be confined to the work of its Colleges, but that it should extend its benefits to the general public who are not among its formal *alumni*.

University Institutions

There are two classes of Colleges in the University, *viz.*, (i) Constituent Colleges, and (ii) Intermediate Colleges.

(i) *Constituent Colleges* are the Maharaja's, the Maharani's and the Medical Colleges at Mysore, and the Central and the Engineering Colleges at Bangalore.



THE ORIENTAL LIBRARY, MYSORE



C. RANGACHARLU

*First Dewan of Resuscitated Mysore (1881-82) & Founder of
the Representative Assembly, of which the present (1931)
is the Golden Jubilee Year*

(a) THE MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, MYSORE

1930-31 : Strength 367.

This institution was established in 1833 by the late Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III as a free English School. On the demise of His Highness in 1868, the school was taken over by Government and called the Raja's School. The School had for several years sent up candidates for the University Examinations when, in 1875, it was formed into a High School. It was affiliated to the University of Madras as a second grade college in 1879, and as a first grade college in 1894. In 1916, it was incorporated into the new University of Mysore. There is a Students' Hostel connected with the College.

The optional subjects taught in the College are History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Economics, Political Science, Mathematics, Statistics, Sanskrit and Persian. There is also a Teaching Course leading to the B.T. Degree, and there are courses also for the M.A. Degree in English, History, Economics, Political Science, Philosophy, Mathematics, Kannada and Sanskrit.

(b) THE MAHARANI'S WOMEN'S COLLEGE, MYSORE

1930-31 : Strength 32 (including Inter.).

The institution (formerly known as the Maharani's College) which was opened in 1881, consisted until the year 1920 of a college department, a high school department, a middle school department, a primary department, a training department and oriental classes. The college department until 1916 was affiliated to the Madras University as a second grade or Intermediate Arts College in group III, that is, with Ancient and Modern History and Logic. In 1916, when the Mysore University was founded, the Entrance Class was started, and in the following year the First Year B.A. class was formed in the College. In 1919, the College was constituted into a separate department by itself, apart from the school, and placed under the control of the University. B...

College classes, there is an Intermediate Department attached to this College.

The optional subjects taught in the B.A. courses are History, Economics and Political Science and Arts subjects for the Intermediate Course.

(c) THE MEDICAL COLLEGE, MYSORE

1930-31 : Strength 78.

The Medical College was started at Bangalore in July 1924 and was transferred to Mysore in 1930.

Candidates are required to pass three examinations, *viz.*, the I (Parts I and II), II & III or Final M.B.B.S. Degree Examinations, held at the end of the First, Second, Third, and Fifth year of the course, respectively. The First examination for the Degree of M.B.B.S. is divided into two parts, the first covering Physics, Inorganic Chemistry, Botany and Zoology and the second covering Anatomy, Physiology and Organic Chemistry. The Second and Third Exams. cover Pathology, Bacteriology, Hygiene, Materia Medica, Pharmacology, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Ophthalmology and Forensic Medicine. The scheme includes practical tests.

The L.M.P. Section, with which the Medical College started, continues in the Medical School at Bangalore, under the control of the University. This course extends over four years. 1930-31 : Strength 124.

(d) THE CENTRAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE

1930-31 : Strength 362.

The Central College, Bangalore, is the Science centre of the University of Mysore. The College teaches for the degrees of B.A. and B.Sc. in the following sciences: Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Zoology, Botany and Geology, the pass courses running for 2 years. M.A. and M.Sc. Courses in Mathematics are also started in this College.

In addition to combinations of these subjects, English and a second language form part of the curriculum for all students.

The laboratories and lecture-rooms are provided in four large blocks of buildings. The Physics block contains two lecture theatres, a large elementary laboratory and special rooms for electrical and optical work. It is provided with a well-fitted workshop, an electric storage battery, and a plant for manufacturing liquid air and electric current, both alternating and direct, for power and lighting ; gas, water and compressed air are laid on.

The Chemistry block also contains two lecture theatres and spacious and conveniently-fitted laboratories for both elementary and advanced work. Electric current etc., are laid on as in the Physics block. The Chemistry department is well equipped for work of the most advanced character.

The department of Mathematics is a particularly popular one. It has done excellent work both in teaching and in original research during the past decade.

The Natural Science departments of Botany, Geology and Zoology occupy somewhat smaller space than those just mentioned ; they are, however, excellently equipped and staffed, and turn out work of a high quality. Each of these departments maintains a museum or collection of specimens, all of which have become valuable assets of the College.

Each of the science sections possesses an up-to-date reference library bearing on its own particular subject.

A comfortable hostel is attached to the College.

(c) THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, BANGALORE

1930-31 : Strength 198.

The College of Engineering, Bangalore, was started in 1917 to impart advanced instruction in Applied Science in the three branches of Engineering, *viz.* :—

1. Civil Engineering.
2. Mechanical Engineering.
3. Electrical Engineering.

The course is laid out on somewhat different lines from that pursued in the other Indian Universities, but

is moulded on the lines of some of the well-known American and English Universities.

The work of the student while at College is confined to those phases which can be handled best in the class room, leaving training in technique as far as possible to the shop and the field, the aim being not to burden the student with too much detail, but to enable him to learn where to get detailed information. While giving a thorough grounding in the fundamentals, the training throughout the course is largely practical and experimental.

Students who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Science leading to Engineering of this University or an examination of this or any other University accepted by the University Council as equivalent thereto shall be eligible for admission and in the latter case the students may be required to take supplementary courses under conditions approved by the University. The course extends over four years ; and after passing out, the students have to undergo one year's apprenticeship in an approved institution, firm, factory or works, to entitle them to the degree. During this period the students are granted stipends, and a watch is kept on their progress by the College.

During the degree course practical work plays a prominent part. The students are put through advanced machine shop work and work in the various laboratories.

Survey camps for outdoor surveying, levelling and mapping, and visits to important engineering works in India, are also provided for.

The workshops and laboratories are fully equipped for instruction and practice in Smithy, Carpentry, Fitting, Foundry and Machine Shop. The testing laboratory affords facilities for testing strength of materials in tension, compression, shear, torsion and combined stresses ; power plant testing for various types of prime movers, steam, electric, internal combustion, Diesel etc. There are also hydraulic and fuel and oil-testing laboratories.

The main features of the whole scheme are :—

1. One year's course in fundamentals.
2. Three years' course in special studies.
3. One year's course apprenticeship.

The electric branch has been opened as a separate course for the B.E. Degree.

Intermediate Course

(ii) *Intermediate Colleges.*—There are at present four Intermediate Colleges for men at Mysore (St. 555), Bangalore (St. 900), Tumkur (St. 87) and Shimoga (St. 58). The first two are under the direct control of the Heads of the University Colleges in these places and impart instruction in all groups except Teaching and Commerce. At Shimoga and Tumkur the choice of the students is limited only to Arts subjects. There is an Intermediate Department attached to the Maharani's College for Women and there is a separate Intermediate College for Women at Bangalore (St. 47).

Candidates successful in the Intermediate Examination may proceed to the Medical and Engineering Colleges when they have passed in the special groups, while others may proceed to an Arts or Science course.

Provision has been made for the medical inspection of students in the University. Women students and depressed class students in the University have been exempted from payment of fees. There is a Students' Information Bureau which answers enquiries as regards studies in England, Germany and other foreign countries.

III. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

The object of the Institute, opened on July 24, 1911, is to establish chairs and lectureships in science and arts, especially with a view to the promotion of original investigations and their utilization for the benefit of India, and to provide and to assist in the provision of suitable libraries, laboratories, and all other necessary appliances.

General Information.—*Associateships* are awarded, on the recommendation of the Senate, for 5 terms (of which there are 3 in a year: July-September, November-December; January-March) devoted entirely to research work; also for 3 terms *plus* a period of research elsewhere before or after the period spent at the Institute. *Fellowships* may be awarded to Associates who, having spent 5 years in actual practice, produce satisfactory evidence of original and valuable research work, or other contribution to the advancement of scientific or industrial knowledge. *Certificates* are granted to students who satisfactorily complete approved courses of study. 105 Associateships and 1 Fellowship have so far been granted.

Students reside in a Hostel. Messing charges are from Rs. 28 to Rs. 35 per mensem; rent, lighting, and service cost Rs. 10 per mensem.

The Library contains 18,941 volumes.

Publications.—Calendar (annual); *Journal of the Institute*, about 12 parts annually; *Electrotechnics*, published by the Electric Engineering Society.

Number of Students in 1930-31.—General Chemistry 23, Organic Chemistry 32, Bio-Chemistry 26, Electrical Technology 52. Total 133.

Finance.—The total income for 1930-31 was Rs. 5,94,384 and expenditure Rs. 5,40,711.

Postal Address: Indian Institute of Science, Hebbal, Bangalore District.*

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ORIGIN AND WORKING

The Indian Institute of Science owes its origin to the genius and munificence of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata who some time about the year 1896 proposed to vest in trustees properties to the capital

* The above paragraphs are from the *Universities Year-book*, 1930 (Pub. Bell). Figures have been brought up to date in a few details. The paragraphs that follow are from an article by Dr. M. O. Forster, F.R.S., the present Director of the Institute.

value of thirty lakhs of rupees for the purpose of endowing a Research Institute for India.

The Government of Mysore offered to place a site of 371 acres in Bangalore at the disposal of the future Governing Body of the Institute and to contribute the sum of five lakhs of rupees towards initial expenses, subsequently making an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000 without limit of time. The Government of India undertook simultaneously to make an annual grant of Rs. 30,000 (subsequently increased to Rs. 1,50,000).

The first students were admitted to the Departments of General Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, and Electrical Technology on July 24th, 1911, the Department of Organic Chemistry being opened in September of the same year.

Early in the history of the Institute, attention was drawn to the possibility of utilizing, in India, the sandalwood trees of Mysore. Arising directly from experiments conducted at the Institute, two sandalwood oil factories have been successfully established by the Government of Mysore; and incidentally the experience gained has led to marked improvement in the general methods of distilling essential oils as practised throughout the Indian peninsula.

Another useful, although perhaps less spectacular, outcome of experimental work in the Department of General and Organic Chemistry is the elaboration of a process for the manufacture of white lead, now extended to the commercial scale in Bangalore. Equally practical inquiries into the utilization of local oils for soap manufacture have led to the foundation of a factory in Bangalore, where high class soaps are produced.

In connection with wood distillation, experiments have been made with more than forty different species of woods from the forests of Mysore and Baroda with the object of ascertaining the yields of bye-products obtainable from the woods on destructive distillation; the results have rendered valuable assistance to the Mysore Distillation and Iron Works at Bhadravati.

An exhaustive examination of the methods for isolating caffeine from tea-fluff and tea-waste has been made; inquiry into improvements of common methods for refining Indian saltpetre, and the possibility of manufacturing tartaric acid from tamarinds has been conducted.

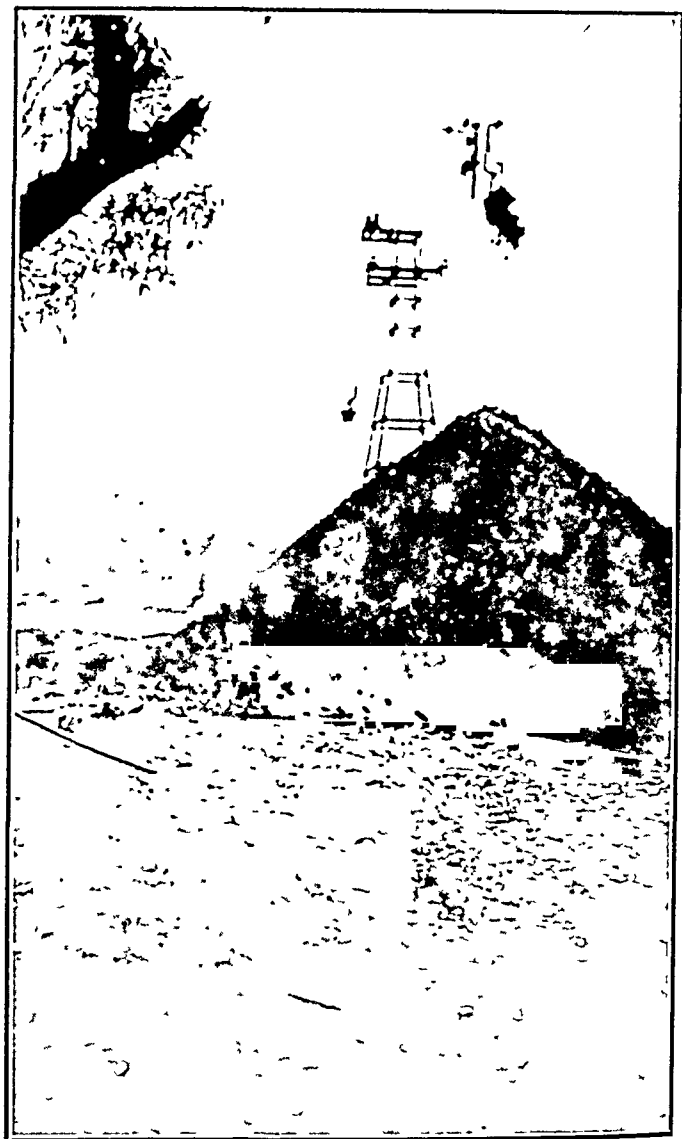
Work on fixed oils has comprised experiments on refining and hardening, the production of ghee-substitutes, determination of the composition of some less well-known oils, and an examination of the relation between the iodine values and refractive indices of hardened oils.

Experiments in the same Department led to the preparation of varnishes from poppy, linseed and tung oils, whilst a practical method of utilizing the oleo-resin from *Boswellia serrata* now awaits development. An attempt to utilize a material which otherwise goes to waste relates to the generation of marsh gas by the fermentation of cellulose with the object of obtaining power from the gas thus evolved in districts where vegetation is abundant but fuel is costly. An allied subject, which has received continuous attention in the Institute laboratories, is the production of power alcohol, the possibilities of "megasse", "mahua", prickly-pear and other forms of waste-carbohydrate as potential sources of liquid fuel having been closely examined. Finally, students have been trained in the cultivation of lac, the study of the habits and requirements of the lac-insect, the recognition of its parasites, and the preparation of the resin, dye and wax for the market; these experiments have been conducted at the request of the Government of Mysore, and a considerable area of suitable trees for the propagation of the lac-insects has been placed at the disposal of the Institute a few miles from Bangalore.

There has been carried on in the laboratories much scientific work which has not met the eye of the public, and which appeals only to a purely scientific audience. This is incorporated, along with technical details relating to the industrial inquiries, in the Journal of the Institute, which has now attained to more than eighty separate issues, appearing in most cases under the joint authorship of the respective professor and the students



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THE MYSORE IRON WORKS, BHADRAVATI
ROPEWAY—DUMPING MINED ORE

collaborating with him. The subjects covered by these researches include: Borohydrates; Radio-activity of Kolar Rocks; Determination of Vapour Pressures; Experiments on Kathode Fall; Absorption of Gases by Quartz at Low Temperatures; Reduction of Barium Sulphate in the presence of Magnesium Chloride; Esterification, Alcoholysis and Acidolysis; Magnesium Chloride; Behaviour of Chromates at High Temperatures; Replacement of Sulphonic Acid Groups; Examination of Essential Oils and Drugs from Indigenous Plants. Work of this nature affords the best possible preparation for the post-graduate student who desires to embark on an industrial inquiry, and it is consequently the policy of the Council to encourage it.

Proposed Changes

H. E. the Viceroy, as Visitor of the Institute, appointed a Committee in Oct. 1930 to review the quinquennial progress of the Institute, as required by the Regulation. The report of that Committee has recently been published by the Government of India. It recommends certain reforms in the administration, and the extension of the Departments of General & Inorganic Chemistry in the directions of Metallurgy, Ceramics, Pharmacology, Plant-physiology, Bacteriology etc., and also the establishment of a chair of Applied Physics.

VIII. INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

I. INDUSTRIES

The extent of industrial activity in the State may be gauged from the following table relating to the year 1929-30. It however does not include statistics pertaining to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies and the Mysore Iron Works, nor those of cottage industries. The table is the first of the kind compiled; and there are difficulties in the way of getting full and accurate statistics from some concerns. The figures given in the table are therefore not complete and conclusive.

Locality.	Number of Concerns.	Investment.	
		Capital. Rs.	Govt. Loan. Rs.
Bangalore City	131	1,30,29,799	51,151
Bangalore District	6	1,46,000	5,000
Mysore	52	62,32,806	13,55,460
Hassan	13	3,81,500	7,100
Kadur	25	1,88,000	20,600
Shimoga	29	6,14,350	50,500
Chitaldrug	40	27,73,396	4,500
Tumkur	6	2,94,000	2,387
Kolar	11	1,02,000	1,874
Total ..	313	2,40,62,751	14,98,512

Locality.	Value of Outturn. Rs.	Labour.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Bangalore City	2,45,45,481	9,717	2,338	12,055
Bangalore District	6,60,040	65	32	97
Mysore	99,66,478	1,722	605	2,327
Hassan	11,68,252	129	19	148
Kadur	17,52,192	222	45	267
Shimoga	22,79,236	389	65	454
Chitaldrug	1,52,92,313	1,032	607	1,639
Tumkur	5,21,200	45	21	66
Kolar	4,47,000	78	41	119
Total ..	5,66,32,192	13,399	3,773	17,172

The Dewan's address to the Representative Assembly of October 1931 gives the number of factories at the end of June 1931 as 182, with a total of 18,800 operatives.

SOME GOVERNMENT CONCERNS

(Extracts from the Dewan's Address to the Representative Assembly, 22nd October 1931.)

1. Sandal Oil Factory

"The oil distilled from sandalwood is used for perfumery purposes and it is therefore a luxury article, the demand for which is very slack in periods of trade depression. The market for this product has, therefore, largely contracted for some time past, and our net revenue from this source has declined. In view of the existing position, it was found possible to manufacture all the quantity of oil for which there is likely to be a demand, at only one factory; and the factory at Bangalore was accordingly closed, the whole work being concentrated at the Mysore factory. The total sales during the year amounted to 155,000 lbs. against 194,000 lbs. in the previous year; and the net income was less by Rs. 4 lakhs. Japan was buying from us fairly large quantities of oil every year, but there has latterly been a substantial falling off in the demand of this country, and the causes which have contributed to this decline are under investigation.

"The factory is conducting experiments in distilling products like *davana* and *vetivert* and also some flowers which yield essential oils possessing perfumery value, and is taking action to ascertain the market for those oils."

2. Sri Krishnarajendra Mills

"Government have guaranteed a loan of Rs. 13 lakhs obtained by the Mills from the Bank of Mysore; and owing to default in payment of interest, the debt has increased to about Rs. 16 lakhs. The management of the Mills was found to be unsatisfactory and in view of the interest of Government in the concern, it has become necessary for them to assume responsibility for working it and to pay up the Bank debt."

3. Soap Factory

"In the Soap Factory, 260 tons of soap were manufactured during the year as against 170 tons in the previous year. The total sales of soaps and other products

amounted to Rs. 4,62,000 as compared with Rs. 2,87,000 in 1929-30, resulting in a profit of Rs. 1,26,000 after providing for interest and depreciation. Experiments have been undertaken in the Factory for the manufacture of drugs and medicines, toilet requisites, gloy, boot-polishes, water-proof textiles, etc. In addition to the experiments attempted in this Factory, some more experimental work relating to the utilization of the by-products of the Mysore Iron Works have been undertaken by the department with the co-operation of the authorities of the Indian Institute of Science."

4. Industrial Workshop

"The value of work turned out in the Central Industrial Workshop amounted to Rs. 1,25,000 as against Rs. 1,09,000 in the previous year, and the net profits were Rs. 11,188 after making provision for depreciation on machinery. In addition to the orders placed by Government departments, private parties placed orders with the Workshop to the extent of Rs. 11,277. Two core drills were manufactured and two more are under manufacture. Most of the requirements of the Government departments, such as pressure stills for the Sandal Oil Factory, deep well pumps, soap presses, sluice gates, chilled shares and ploughs, were manufactured in the Workshop. The foundry was remodelled and further equipped and the services of a foundry expert were engaged during the year."

5. Chamarajendra Technical Institute

"The total sales in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute (which is also an educational institution), amounted to Rs. 90,103 and the net profit earned was Rs. 17,904. The total expenditure on the training section of the Institute was Rs. 48,247."

6. Weaving Factory

"The manufacturing section of the Government Weaving Factory was abolished from November 1930. Experiments, however, continued to be made in the Factory in designing and manufacturing improved weaving appliances for supply to weavers. In the teaching section, 38 students received instruction."

7. Porcelain Factory

"The newly started Porcelain Factory buildings have been completed, all machinery installed and the construction of the kiln is nearing completion. The first experiment in the manufacture of articles out of local raw materials has yielded satisfactory results. It is expected that it will be possible to start regular operations before the end of October 1931."

8. Arts and Crafts Institute

"The Arts and Crafts Institute is being developed and a wider range of articles exposed for sale. Artisans are being supplied with new designs for which there is demand. The sales in the Institute during the year amounted to Rs. 20,699 as against Rs. 15,528 in the previous year."

Work of the Department

New Private Concerns.—"The Department was responsible for the erection of 46 new industrial installations during the year. The total capital invested on these installations is estimated at Rs. 76,000. Of the new installations erected, 15 were pumping plants, 5 flour mills, 4 rice mills, 1 tile factory, 1 saw mill, 1 confectionery works, 2 stone crushing and mortar mills. Industrial loans amounting to Rs. 65,566 were sanctioned in 27 cases."

Industrial Education.—"In the 8 Industrial Schools under the control of the Department, the number of students receiving instruction was 347. The value of articles made amounted to Rs. 27,205."

Home Industries.—"Home Industries classes for women were started in Bangalore, Mysore and Chikmagalur and the total amount of grants disbursed to the institutions was Rs. 7,104."

Bore Wells.—"Twenty-eight bore wells were put down during the year at a cost of Rs. 47,933. Ninety per cent of the wells sunk were successful. The total number of bore wells sunk in the State so far is 140 and the total cost incurred amounted to Rs. 1,12,000."

Khadi Production.—"The spinning centres at Badanval and Therukanambi (Mysore District) continue to c

work. There was a noticeable increase in the output of both yarn and Khadi in the Badanaval centre and the profit earned by the centre was Rs. 3,891. A printing and dyeing section has been started at Nanjangud as an adjunct to the weaving centre, to facilitate the manufacture of attractive varieties of coloured and printed cloths."

Labour Welfare.—"98 factories were inspected during the year. The total number of accidents reported was 145, of which 8 were fatal. The Assistant Surgeons in charge of hospitals at important centres were appointed as certifying surgeons under the Factories Regulation.

"The total number of cases, under the Workmen's Compensation Regulation, of injuries by accidents that came up for adjudication before the Commissioners was 204 and the total amount of compensation paid was Rs. 46,988. There were 74 fatal cases and the compensation paid to the dependants of the deceased workmen amounted to Rs. 43,016.

"The Report of the Royal Commission on Labour was published in the year and it is now being examined with a view to incorporating, as far as possible, in our Factories and Workmen's Compensation Regulations the recommendations made by the Commission. In the meantime, Government considered that immediate action was called for to concert measures leading to harmony and co-operation between Capital and Labour. They have accordingly constituted a Board of Conciliation on the lines suggested by the Commission, consisting of the representatives of Labour and Capital as also of the general public. It will be the function of this Board to deal with any dispute that may arise between Capital and Labour from the earliest stages and take all measures necessary for bringing about a fair and amicable settlement between the parties."

II. HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS

"With the completion of the Seventh Installation at Sivasamudram, the total generating capacity of this station is 46,000 Horse Power. The power actually generated in the year under review was 170 million units.

The demand for electrical energy, both for power and lighting installations, is steadily expanding. Energy was supplied in 1930-31 to 436 new power installations and to 1,650 new lighting installations; and the number of street lights increased by nearly 900. At the close of the year, the total number of power installations was 1,317, of lighting installations 15,042 and of street lights 9,357.

“The gross revenue of the Department was Rs. 50½ lakhs against Rs. 47½ lakhs in the previous year, and the increase was due to the additional demand for power at all centres of consumption.”

Manufacture of Motors etc.—“The efforts of the Electrical Department in the manufacture of small motors and transformers have yielded encouraging results and it is proposed to make, in the first instance, in the workshop of the Department, transformers required for distribution lines instead of importing them from outside.”

Rural Electrification.—“The work of the Electrical Department in expanding the market for power in rural areas and in making it available for agricultural and other purposes, requires special mention. There were 250 irrigation pumps in service at the close of last year, and the advantages of using power for this purpose are being appreciated by raiyats and applications for pumping installations are increasing. For popularizing the use of power pumps, the rate for supply of energy was reduced from one and a half annas to one anna a unit. The electrification of small towns and villages is making steady progress.

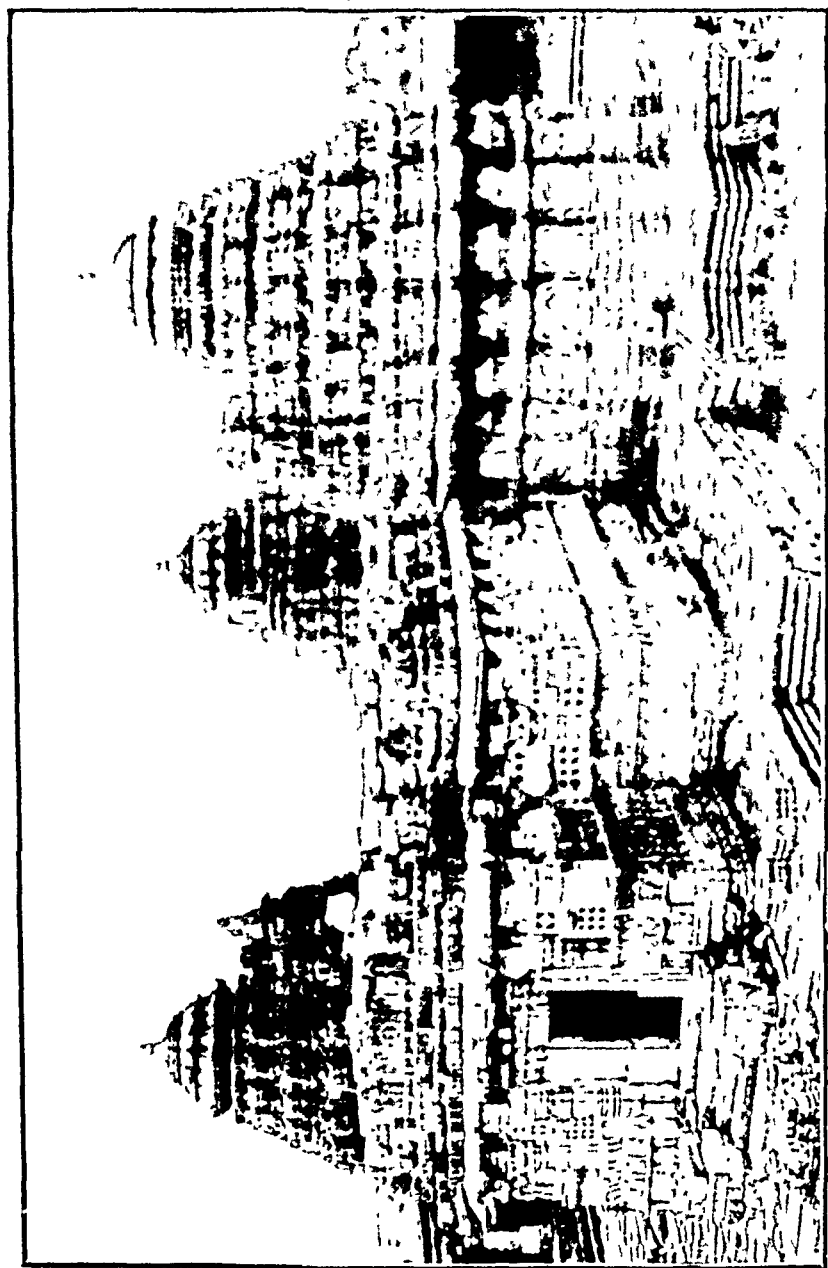
“There is no doubt that rural electrification will make rapid progress in the near future. In many places, there is also scope for the use of power for irrigational pumping and for cottage industries like power-loom weaving, in addition to that for lighting; and the prospects of the use of power in rural areas for improving the amenities of life and also for promoting occupational activities there are promising.”

III. RAILWAYS

"The total length of railways and tramways in the State excluding the broad gauge line from Bangalore to Bisanatham is 775 miles, consisting of 10 miles of broad gauge, 575 miles of metre gauge, and 190 miles of narrow gauge. The prevailing economic depression seriously reduced the earnings of the railways. Compared with the previous year, the falling-off in the income was nearly Rs. 9 lakhs. The decline in goods traffic is the result of trade depression while that in passenger traffic is attributed largely to the competition of buses running parallel to railway lines..... A large amount of public money has been invested on railways—the total capital outlay amounts to Rs. 5½ crores—and it is only fair that there should be a reasonable return on it. Buses cannot handle goods traffic on any large scale nor deal conveniently with long distance traffic, either goods or passenger. The general transport service which railways alone can render, should not, in the public interests, be permitted to be prejudiced by buses and it is necessary, therefore, that the spheres of work of these two kinds of public conveyance should be kept separate as far as possible and this question is now under consideration.....

"The total mileage of open lines worked by the State was 450.73 at the end of June 1931. The total capital outlay on the open lines worked by the State up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 362.70 lakhs. The total investment on both State and Company-worked lines was Rs. 557 lakhs.

"The gross earnings of the State-worked railways for the year amounted to Rs. 32.82 lakhs which was Rs. 5.68 lakhs less than the earnings for the previous year. In the case of State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company also there was a fall in gross earnings from Rs. 47.54 lakhs in the year 1929-30 to Rs. 44.38 lakhs in the year under report. Here again the prevailing acute trade depression was the cause of the fall in earnings. There was a fall in the number of passengers carried over the State-worked lines during the year which was 36,52,383 against 43,57,016 in the previous year."



THE TEMPLE AT GOMMANATHPUR

Both Railway and Road taken together, imports amounted to Rs. 15,03,63,875 and exports to Rs. 15,69,31,903, resulting in a favourable trade balance of Rs. 65,68,028.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES

The total number of companies at the end of the year 1930-31 was 121 as against 118 during the previous year. One limited company went into voluntary liquidation and two were struck off the registers. The number of foreign companies was 52, and of these 3 were registered during the year. Ten societies were registered under the Societies Registration Regulation. The total paid-up capital of the companies limited by shares was Rs. 1,48,36,470 at the end of the year.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The Co-operative movement began in Mysore in 1905, and has grown steadily. The statistics for 1929-30 are as follows :—

Number of Societies	..	..	2,102
„ Members	..	..	1,26,491

Capital

Amount of Share Capital	Rs.	47,13,468
Deposits from Individuals	.. „	69,28,214
„ „ Societies	.. „	3,83,183
Loans from Apex & Central Banks	.. „	23,90,532
„ „ Government	.. „	2,66,585
Reserve Funds	.. „	21,32,744

Total Working Capital .. „ 1,69,24,766

Loans

For Productive purposes	Rs.	38,72,780	(40.7 per cent)
„ Domestic	„	20,15,795	(21.2 „)
„ Redemption of Debts	„	17,93,640	(18.8 „)
„ Construction of Houses	„	6,18,970	(6.6 „)
„ Non-Productive (Marriages etc.)	„	12,14,560	(12.7 „)

TOTAL Rs. 95,15,745

The total amount of loans outstanding against the members of all co-operative institutions at the end of the year was Rs. 1,19,55,724. Loans overdue amounted to 21.6 per cent of the total outstandings and to 23.5 per cent of the year's demand.

At the close of 1930-31, the number of societies had risen to 2,213. The Department devoted special attention to assisting the societies to recover their dues. A large number of societies did valuable work by way of supplying improved agricultural implements, manures and seeds to their members.

The number of societies formed for helping the depressed classes was 274 with a membership of 6,000 and a working capital of a lakh of rupees.

The Land Mortgage Bank has a membership of 529, of which 22 are ordinary co-operative societies and 10 land mortgage societies. The subscribed share capital of the Bank is Rs. 63,000, of which Rs. 38,000 have been paid up. The debenture capital of the institution now amounts to Rs. 2,33,000. The Bank advanced in the year under review Rs. 66,000 in 24 cases.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES

The number of documents registered in the sub-registry offices during 1929-30 was—

Relating to Immoveable Properties	..	1,59,759
„ „ Moveable	..	3,234
„ „ Wills etc.	..	1,044
		<hr/>
Total	..	1,64,037
Total documents for 1930-31 under all heads		1,27,281

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK

The number of accounts at the end of 1929-30 was 36,038 with a balance of Rs. 1,85,15,093 at their credit. The year's deposits amounted to Rs. 82,16,000 and withdrawals to Rs. 79,91,748.

IX. ART & ARCHITECTURE

Mysore has long enjoyed a high and wide-spread reputation as the home of the fine arts of music, sculpture, carving etc.

Music

The late Mr. Seshanna of the Mysore Palace was a Veena-player of all-India fame. He was an artist of rare genius and his mastery of the instrument was a marvel. The late Mr. Bidaram Krishnappa was a singer of great ability and distinction and had achieved a wide renown. Among the well-known exponents of to-day are Mr. Subbanna, *Vainika Pravina*, a Veena-player of classical finish ; and Mr. K. Vasudevachar, *Sangita-Shastra-Ratna*, a singer and composer of high merit.

Channapatna (Bangalore District) is noted for the fine steel wire made to be used as strings for musical instruments (*Tamburas* etc.). It was being manufactured by a secret process by some families there. Instruments like the *Tambura* and the *Tabala* are manufactured in many places like Magadi (Bangalore Dt.)

Sculpture

That the art of sculpture had reached a supreme standard of workmanship and finish in Mysore is proved by the splendid specimens to be seen in numerous temples all over the State. Jakanachari, Dankanachari, Devoja, Malloja and Masana are some of the most celebrated names of the great temple-architects and sculptural artists of the distant past. There are families of sculptors at Sivara-pattana (Malur Tk., Kolar Dt.), Devanhalli (Bangalore Dist.) and other places. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore also have recently settled some sculptors of remarkable skill, attracted by the demand there for high-class work in the decoration of public buildings and the Palace.

Architecture

Sculpture was an auxiliary to temple architecture ; and of the latter, magnificent examples may be seen in several places. A few of them are—

The Chennakesava Temple at Belur (Hassan Dt.)

—Hoysala style.

Kesava Temple at Somanathapur (Mysore Dt.)

—Hoysala style.

Lakshmidēvi Temple at Dodda Gaddavalli (Hassan Dt.)—Hoysala style.

Hoysaleswara Temple at Halebid (Hassan Dt.)

—Hoysala style.

Nandiswara Temple at Nandi (Kolar Dt.)

—Dravidian style.

Someswara Temple at Kurudumale (Kolar Dt.)

—Dravidian style.

Someswara Temple at Kolar town—Dravidian style.

Vidyasankara Temple at Sringeri (Kadur Dt.)

—Dravidian style.

The sculptural and architectural wealth of Mysore is to be seen not only in more than a hundred ancient temples (of which Rao Bahadur *Praktana Vimarsha Vichakshana* R. Narasimhacharya has given a select list in his valuable monographs), but also in numerous *mantaps*, towers and *pushkarinis* (water-tanks with steps of masonry on all sides) in every part of the State.

Carving

The abundance of sandalwood, which lends itself readily to the most intricate carving, of ivory suited both for inlaid work and carving, and of the halle wood (*Wrightia tinctoria*), which takes a fine lacquer polish and can be easily turned, has given rise to the three most important artistic industries in the State, *viz.*, sandalwood carving, ivory carving and inlaid work, and lacquer work. There are families of *Gudigars* (professional carvers) at Sorab and Sagar skilled in reproducing out of sandalwood or ivory any image or scene, with all its atmosphere and expression; and great always is the demand for their fragrant-smelling creations. The Government Department of Industries has been trying to help them with new designs and ideas so that they may be able to capture new markets.

Lacquer-ware

There are several species of trees on which the lac insect thrives. The cultivation of lac was an important industry in the past, which had lapsed into decay owing to the want of scientific study of the habits and environments of the insect, the diseases and pests to which it was liable, and the best methods of propagation. The subject is now being carefully studied, and efforts are being made on a large scale to develop this industry. Improved methods of purifying and refining lac have been introduced, and its utilization for various manufacturing purposes is being investigated.

An old industry in this connection is that of turning out wooden toys and articles of decoration with beautiful lacquer polish and paint. Channapatna (Bangalore Dt.) is famous for this industrial art; and properly developed, it must have a bright future.

X. AGRICULTURE & SERICULTURE

Acreage and Holdings

The statistics of agriculture under area, crops etc., have been given on another page (14 & 19). The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in 1929-30 is 10,41,241, with an area of 81,18,445 acres, giving an average of 7.79 acres per holding. The number of holdings in 1928-29 was :—

		Number	Total Acreage
Less than 1 acre each	..	1,22,548	1,11,436
From 1 to 5 acres	..	4,41,673	13,24,018
„ 5 to 10 „	..	2,71,397	18,43,950
„ 10 to 50 „	..	1,97,223	30,20,118
„ 50 to 100 „	..	20,945	11,86,115
„ 100 to 500 „	..	3,521	5,32,298
Above 500 acres	..	179	1,15,530
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL ..	10,57,486	81,33,465
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Holders paying an annual assessment or *jodi* of—

Under	Rs. 5	..	..	4,31,238
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 25	..	..	..	49,85,276
„ Rs. 25 to Rs. 100	..	..	..	38,75,849
„ Rs. 100 to Rs. 500	..	..	..	9,519
Above	Rs. 500	..	..	305
TOTAL				93,02,187

PLUGHS AND CARTS

		Ploughs	Carts
Bangalore District	..	1,13,572	38,635
Kolar	..	93,082	32,400
Tumkur	..	1,11,522	29,579
Mysore	..	2,09,950	66,142
Hassan	..	1,03,749	19,994
Shimoga	..	79,680	33,593
Kadur	..	54,700	13,767
Chitaldrug	..	75,280	27,205
TOTAL		8,31,535	2,61,315

The incidence of land revenue per acre rises from As. 10 in Chitaldrug to Rs. 2-0-10 in Kolar (1921-22). The State average was Rs. 1-4-4 in 1922-23.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The Department of Agriculture was started in Mysore in 1898; and it has gone on growing and extending its activities mainly under the heads of (i) Laboratory research, (ii) Experimental and Demonstration Farms, (iii) Agricultural Schools, (iv) Improvements in agricultural implements, and (v) Animal Husbandry.

The following paragraphs relating to its recent working are from the Dewan's Address to the recent session of the Representative Assembly :—

The scientific work of the Department of Agriculture relating to demonstration and propaganda continued

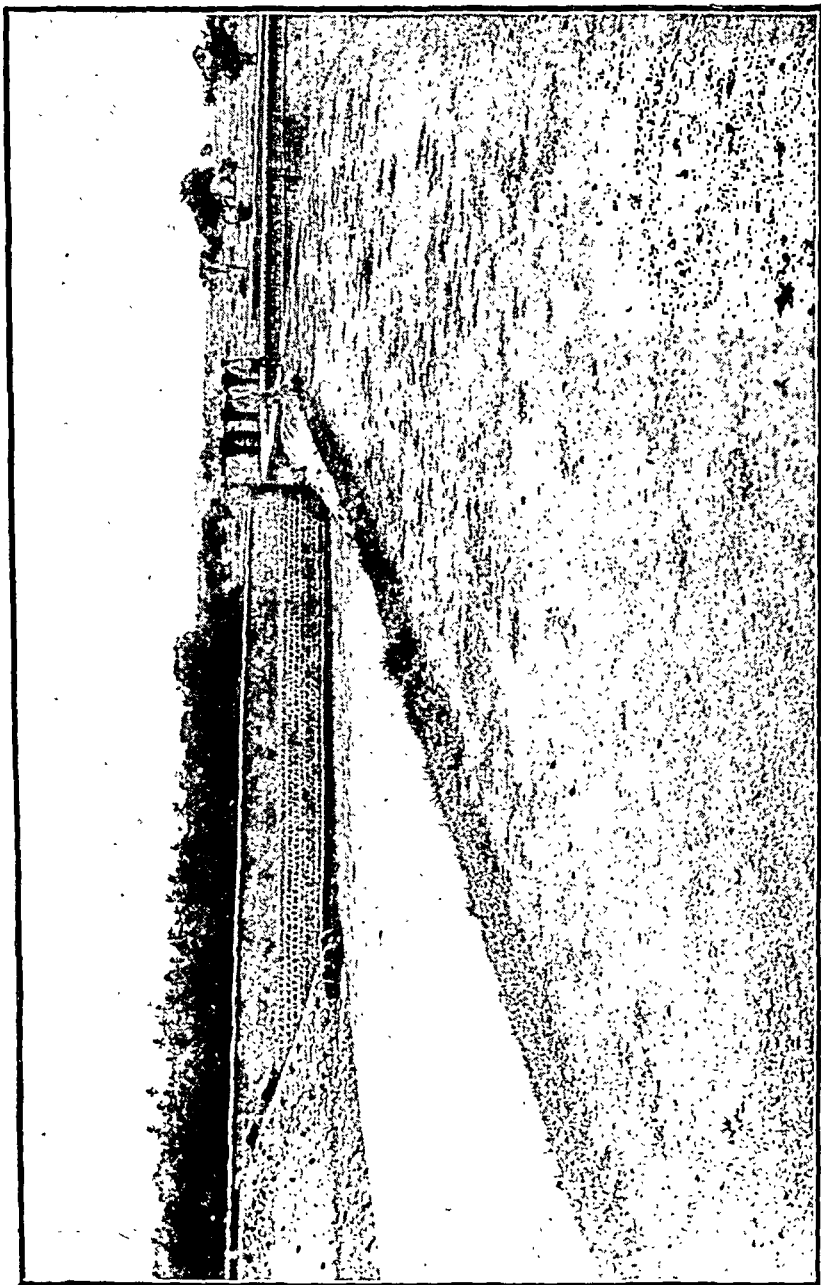
unaffected by the prevailing unfavourable economic conditions. Work on manurial experiments was continued and it largely confirmed the results reached in previous years: and the Department is now in a position to give fairly definite advice regarding the manuring of important crops such as paddy, sugarcane, areca-nut and coffee. Requisitions for advice on the use of manures for various crops are steadily increasing, pointing to the appreciation by agriculturists of the work of the Department in this branch of its activity.

An important item of work in connection with coffee is the study of the effect of soil acidity on the growth of the plant. Experiments so far carried out indicate that high acidity and high alkalinity are both prejudicial to coffee and that a neutral condition is most favourable for its growth.

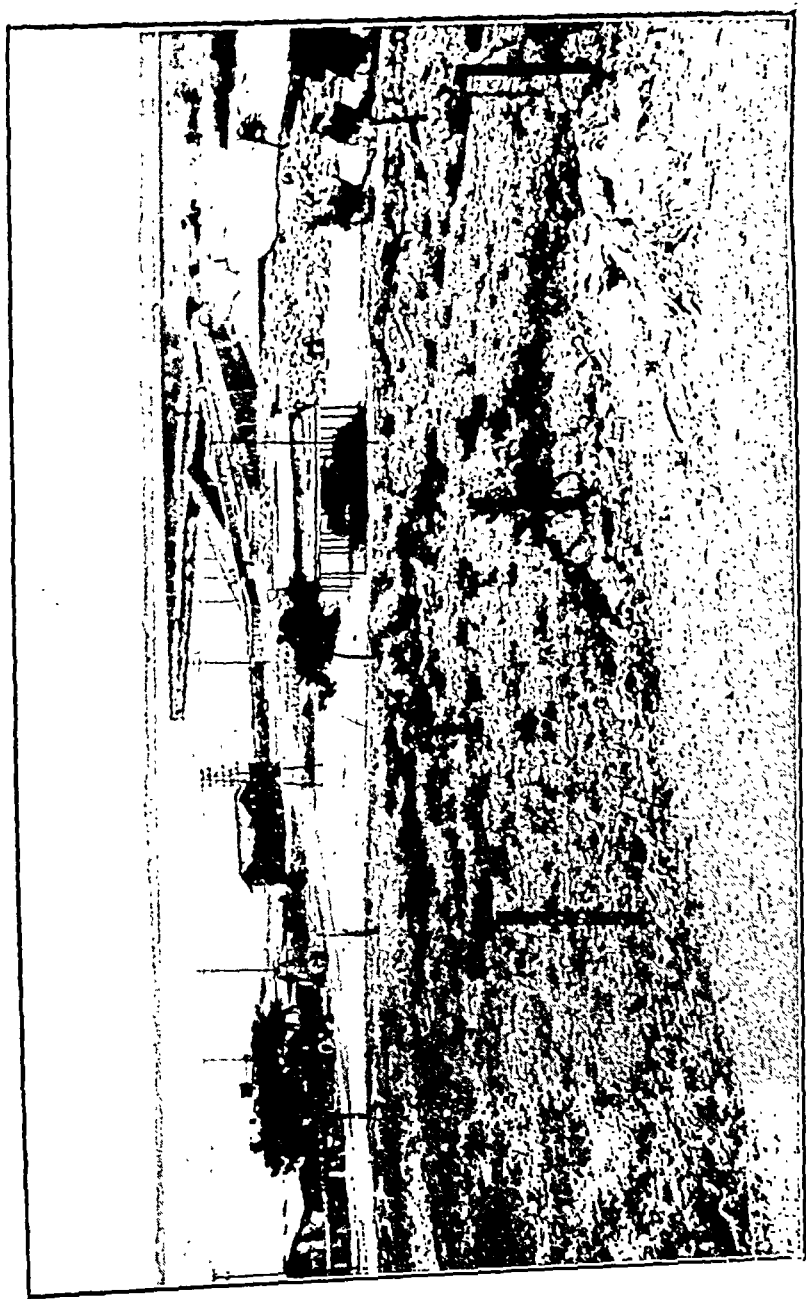
Experiments in developing high-yielding strains of sugarcane, paddy, *kar* and *hain ragi*, cotton, cocoanut, groundnut and pepper are in progress; and these plant breeding experiments have already yielded valuable results. A number of seed farms have been established for growing and distributing pure strains of ragi.

On the entomological side, new items of work attempted during the year related to the mass rearing of egg parasites of sugarcane borers and paddy-stem borers and investigations as regards a number of local fish poisons with reference to their value as insecticides. Regular control measures were adopted in the case of *kamblihulas* (caterpillars) in the Kolar District and the *avare* pod-borer. The control of prickly-pear by the cochineal insect is expanding, and this measure has become so popular that raiyats have taken the work largely into their own hands. Sixty-eight improved beehives were placed in suitable areas as compared with thirty-nine in the previous year.

In the mycological branch, owing to the fall in areca-nut prices, an extent of only 4,380 acres was sprayed against *koleroga* during the year as compared with approximately 5,000 acres in the previous year. On the other hand, the spraying of coffee for the control



IRWIN CANAL



KRISHNARAJA SAGARA DAM (SOUTH-END VIEW)

of black-rot and leaf-disease expanded. 10,000 acres were sprayed during the year as against 6,000 acres in the previous year. Special efforts have been made to popularize spraying in small estates with considerable success. Sprayers have been lent out free of charge, and with the co-operation of the Revenue Department arrangements have been made for the quick disposal of applications for *takavi* loans for purchase of spraying materials.

The work of manufacturing a new design of Mysore plough was entrusted to the Central Industrial Workshop and the first samples made are being tested.

A new type of seedling cane obtained from the local *pattapatti* variety of sugarcane which promises to be a high yielder has been evolved, and it is proposed to plant it on a fairly large scale on the new Irwin Canal Farm.

As a result of the intensive campaign that has been carried on during the past three years, the local varieties of sugarcane have been largely replaced by new and high-yielding varieties in many areas. New selections of paddy and *kar* ragi strains have been developed on the Nagenhalli and Hunsur Breeding Stations and distributed for trial in various parts of the State. During the year, there was a large increase in the area planted with the standard selections of cotton, sugarcane, *hain* ragi and ground-nut recommended by the Department.

The financial depression and the low prices for agricultural produce that ruled during the year have affected the work of the Department in the districts, especially in regard to the introduction of improved implements, and to a lesser extent, of manures. The sales of improved implements amounted to Rs. 56,047.

As regards Agricultural education, the Hebbal School (near Bangalore) is growing in popularity. The number of students during the year stood at 72. There were as many as 158 applications for admission during the year. The three Vernacular Agricultural Schools had a successful year with an increasing number of students seeking admission. At Ramakrishnapur (near

Bangalore) a start has been made in the interesting experiment of placing passed students as tenants on blocks of land belonging to the School, for a period of 3 to 5 years, at the end of which it is expected they will have gained a thorough practical knowledge to enable them to settle down as agriculturists on their own lands.

Live-Stock

(For live-stock see pages 20 & 21.)

At the Ajjampur Cattle Breeding Station (Kadur District) there were at the close of the year approximately 700 head of cattle, of which 326 were cows. It is hoped that it will be possible to double the number of cows on the Station within the next two or three years. 19 bulls were distributed during the year as compared with 17 in the previous year.

The work on sheep improvement has expanded, and arrangements have been made to concentrate all work on cross breeding at Ajjampur, the Yellachihalli Farm being devoted to the improvement of country sheep.

SERICULTURE

The year was very unfavourable for the silk industry, due to the world-wide fall in the price of silk. The area under mulberry cultivation in 1929-30 was 42,872 acres, which shows a perceptible decline in the area. The Government Filature worked for only nine months during the year and had to be closed for the remaining period for want of stock of cocoons. The total quantity of silk produced in the Filature was 4,941 lbs. There was a stock of 1,687 lbs. of silk on hand at the end of the year.

Owing to slackness of demand for silk, all the domestic basin installations stopped work from December 1930. The demand for these basins has also become slack and it was possible to sell only ten new sets during the year.

There were 13 aided grainages at the end of June 1931 as against 11 at the end of June 1930. The aided grainages and sericultural co-operative societies supplied nearly 14 lakhs of disease-free layings during the year as against 8 lakhs during the previous year.

The question of organizing a market for cocoons on the lines of the Japanese cocoon market is under investigation.

The starting of a new Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore for manufacturing high grade silk fabrics was sanctioned. The necessary plant has been purchased at a cost of about Rs. 1,15,000. The buildings required for the Factory estimated to cost Rs. 46,500 are nearing completion. Two Swiss experts, one for weaving and the other for dyeing and finishing, have been entertained. The weaving expert has arrived and is engaged in installing the plant.

IRRIGATIONAL FACILITIES

The State possesses a remarkable series of reservoirs and water-tanks, most of which it owes to the enterprise of past ages. They are distributed as shown below (the figures being only approximate) :—

District.	Major.	Minor.	District.	Major.	Minor.
Bangalore	337	1,728	Hassan	229	4,095
Kolar	488	3,376	Shimoga	583	8,331
Tumkur	418	753	Kadur	131	2,759
Mysore	222	1,445	Chitaldroog	143	204

Total .. Major Tanks 2,551 : Minor Tanks 22,691.

Major tanks are those which yield an annual revenue of Rs. 300 or more, the rest being all minor. The Sulekere (Shimoga District) which has withstood the floods of eight or nine centuries is said to assume a circumference of 40 miles when full, and is thus one of the grandest artificial lakes in India. There are several other large reservoirs of antiquity in the State ; and some have been added recently, notably the Sri Vani Vilasa Sagara (Marikanive) and the Sri Krishnaraja Sagara (Kannambadi).

There are river channels, outside the scope of the Krishnaraja Sagara Works, running a total length of 460½ miles.

The extent of irrigational facilities of various kinds in the several parts of the State may be seen from the following table of areas (in acres) irrigated in 1928-29 :—

District.	Govt. Canals.	Private Canals.	Govt. Tanks.	Wells.	Other Sources.	Total.
Bangalore ..	....	281	63,251	12,875	6,123	83,530
Kolar ..	681	1,165	72,495	25,366	12,726	1,12,436
Tumkur ..	4,970	....	71,399	12,194	2,771	91,334
Mysore ..	96,959	4,501	35,557	....	8,945	1,45,962
Hassan ..	15,102	....	79,744	....	20,482	1,15,328
Shimoga ..	6,714	....	1,60,710	1,968	156,613	3,26,005
Kadur ..	9,099	....	37,789	1,656	7,3459	1,21,994
Chitaldrug ..	911	1,940	33,280	28,388	8,610	73,129
Total Acreage	1,34,439	7,887	5,54,216	83,447	2,89,729	10,69,718

Krishnaraja Sagara Reservoir

The Krishnaraja Sagara Works constitute a combined hydro-electrical and irrigational project of great magnitude, costing nearly Rs. 5 crores. The estimated expenditure on the Dam and connected works amounts to Rs. 250½ lakhs and the outlay incurred to end of last year was Rs. 230 lakhs. The electrical and irrigational shares of the cost of the Dam may be taken as about equal. The two low level canals drawn from the Dam and extensions of channels above the Reservoir have cost Rs. 30 lakhs and 22,000 acres are irrigated by them. The Irwin Canal with its two branches designed to irrigate 120,000 acres is expected to cost Rs. 198 lakhs. The total irrigational part of the outlay on the scheme is about Rs. 3¼ crores, and this investment will go on gradually yielding the revenue expected from it.

Irwin Canal

The Irwin Canal (drawn from the Krishnaraja Sagara Reservoir) supplies water to an area hitherto practically dry; and its irrigation has been made possible by the

expenditure of a very large sum of money. It is therefore necessary that the best possible use of the water should be made. With this object, Government are arranging to afford assistance to raiyats for growing valuable crops. A farm for supplying high-yielding sugarcane and paddy seed has been started and it is proposed to expand it with a view to meet, as far as possible, the seed needs of the area. Work on the testing of crops such as cotton, soy-beans, ragi, potatoes, chillies and tobacco will also be taken up on this farm, to find out which of these crops will prove suitable as semi-dry crops in this area.

Bangalore Water-Supply

The largest water supply project under construction is the new Bangalore Water Works Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 50½ lakhs and the expenditure on it in the year was Rs. 16½ lakhs. The whole length of 14 miles of cast iron pipes required for this scheme was supplied by the Bhadravati Iron Works. Orders for pump machinery, filters and steel pipes have been placed.

TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS

The total expenditure on Public Works for the year is as follows:—

		1926-27	1927
		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	.. ..	22,22,222	22,70,000
Buildings etc.	.. ..	11,11,111	7,00,000
Roads and Bridges	.. ..	11,02,890	10,00,000
Total	.. R.	44,36,223	39,70,000

The total number of patients treated in all the institutions was 28,65,275 against 27,19,361 in the previous year. The total number of in-patients treated rose from 27,440 in the previous year to 30,069, while the percentage of deaths among them fell from 6.16 to 5.92. The largest number of in-patients were treated for diseases of the digestive and generative systems and Malaria; and the largest number of deaths among them was from Pneumonia. The largest number of out-patients treated was for Malaria, viz., 5,03,730 and those for digestive systems stand next with 3,23,785.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 13,37,427 showing an increase of nearly Rs. 40,000 over that of the previous year. Of this expenditure, a sum of Rs. 2,41,849 was contributed by District and Municipal Funds.

Midwives

The number of midwives in 1929 was 244 as against 201, and the number of labour cases handled by them was 15,150 as against 12,800 in the previous year.

Victoria Hospital, Bangalore

The Victoria Hospital, Bangalore City, is the largest general hospital in the State; and it attracts patients from all parts of the State and outside. The total number of out-patients treated in the institution in 1929 was 66,026 (with a daily average of 455.99) against 64,085 during the preceding year. The number of in-patients was 5,339 showing an increase of 810. The daily average under in-patients increased from 190.14 to 194.09. The number of deaths was 398 giving a ratio of 7.45 per cent. The number of cases for Electro-Therapy was 7,044 showing an increase of 108 over the previous year's figure. 3,016 X-ray exposures were given; and 1,801 screen examinations made.

Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore

The number of in-patients treated in the Krishnarajendra Hospital (including those treated in the Ophthalmic Department) was 5,009 against 4,508 during 1928. The total number of deaths among them was 348 or 6.74.

per cent of the admissions. The number of out-patients and their daily average were 57,188 and 485.57 respectively as against 56,814 and 427.27 in the previous year. The number of cases that came up for Electro-Therapy was 752.

Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore

The Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, is the largest eye hospital in the State and it also attracts large numbers of patients from all over the State and long distances beyond. The number of patients treated in it during the year was 2,728 against 2,684 in 1928 and the total number of out-patients—26,877 against 26,647. Out of the operations on the eye 1,198 were Cataract operations with 0.42 per cent failures. Ten qualified medical men underwent a post-graduate course in the institution.

Maternity Hospital, Bangalore

At the Maternity Hospital, Bangalore, the number of in-patients treated during the year was 2,600 and the daily average 90.23 as compared with 2,221 and 66.62 during 1928. The number of out-patients increased from 14,806 in 1928 to 17,033 in the year under report. The wards in the hospital were extended so as to give increased accommodation. The present location of the hospital being unsuitable, a site has been selected for constructing a new Maternity Hospital building in the Fort, Bangalore City, and a Committee of officials and non-officials was appointed to collect subscriptions to supplement the Government grant; and a considerable sum (nearly 1½ lakhs) has been secured.

Out of 62 pupil midwives under training in the Maternity Hospitals at Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields and Vani Vilas Hospital at Mysore, 30 passed out during the year. The work of these hospitals was satisfactory.

Sanatorium, Mysore

In the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, 129 in-patients were treated during the year as against 106 in 1928. Of these 47 were cured and

11 relieved. The total number of out-patients treated was 1,008.

Epidemics Hospital

The total number of patients admitted into the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields was 1,004 (against 776 in the previous year) of whom 261 died.

The extension of the Lepers Regulation throughout the State resulted in an increase in the number of admissions to the Leper Asylum. The total number of inmates in the Asylum at Bangalore at the close of the year was 276 against 196 in the previous year. A Leper Out-patient Dispensary was opened from 1st February 1929 and 1,643 cases were examined. A Leprosy Survey at several Stations was carried out by the Superintendent of the Leper Asylum. Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons who were deputed to the School of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta returned during the year after training in leprosy work.

Mental Hospital

The total number of inmates under treatment in the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, was 292 against 298 during the previous year.

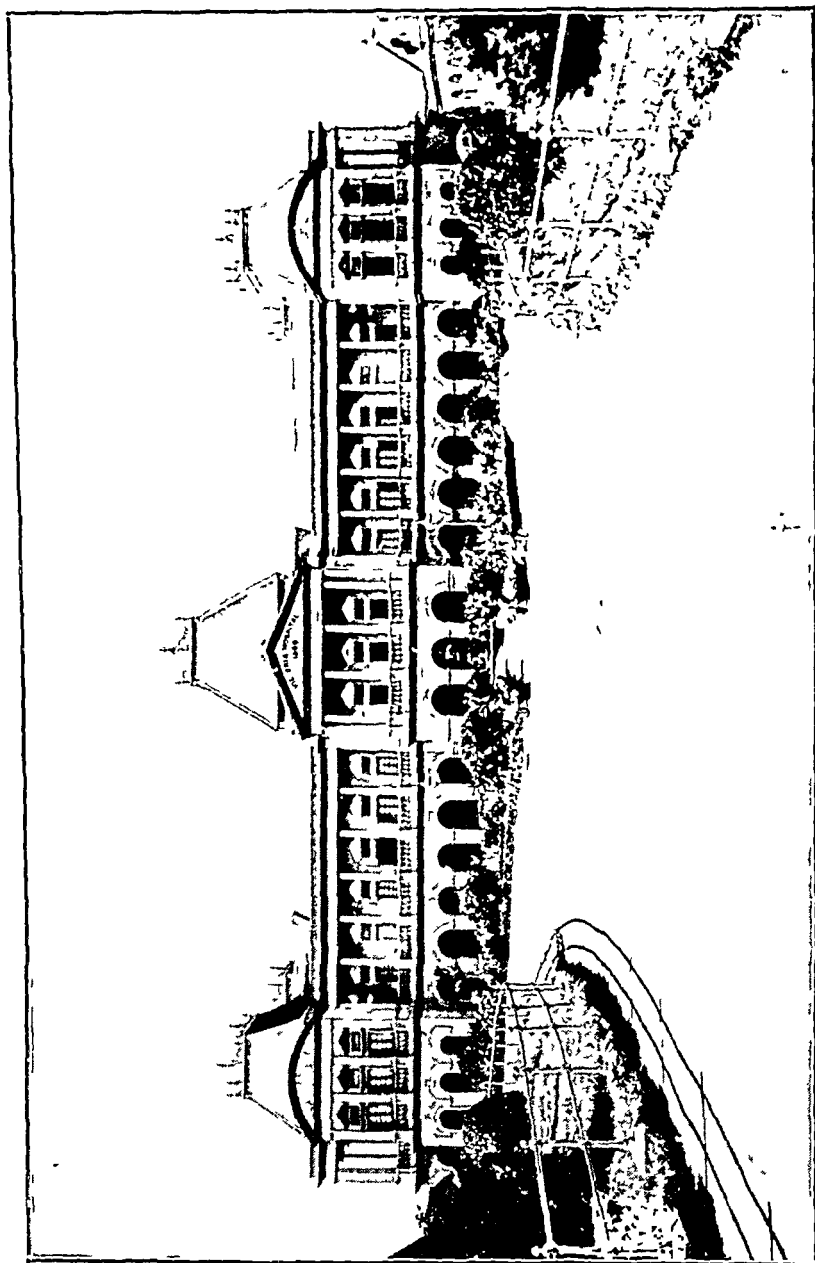
An out-patient ward has been opened in the Mental Hospital for giving advice and treatment in early cases of mental disorder in which institutional treatment is not indicated.

Medical Registration

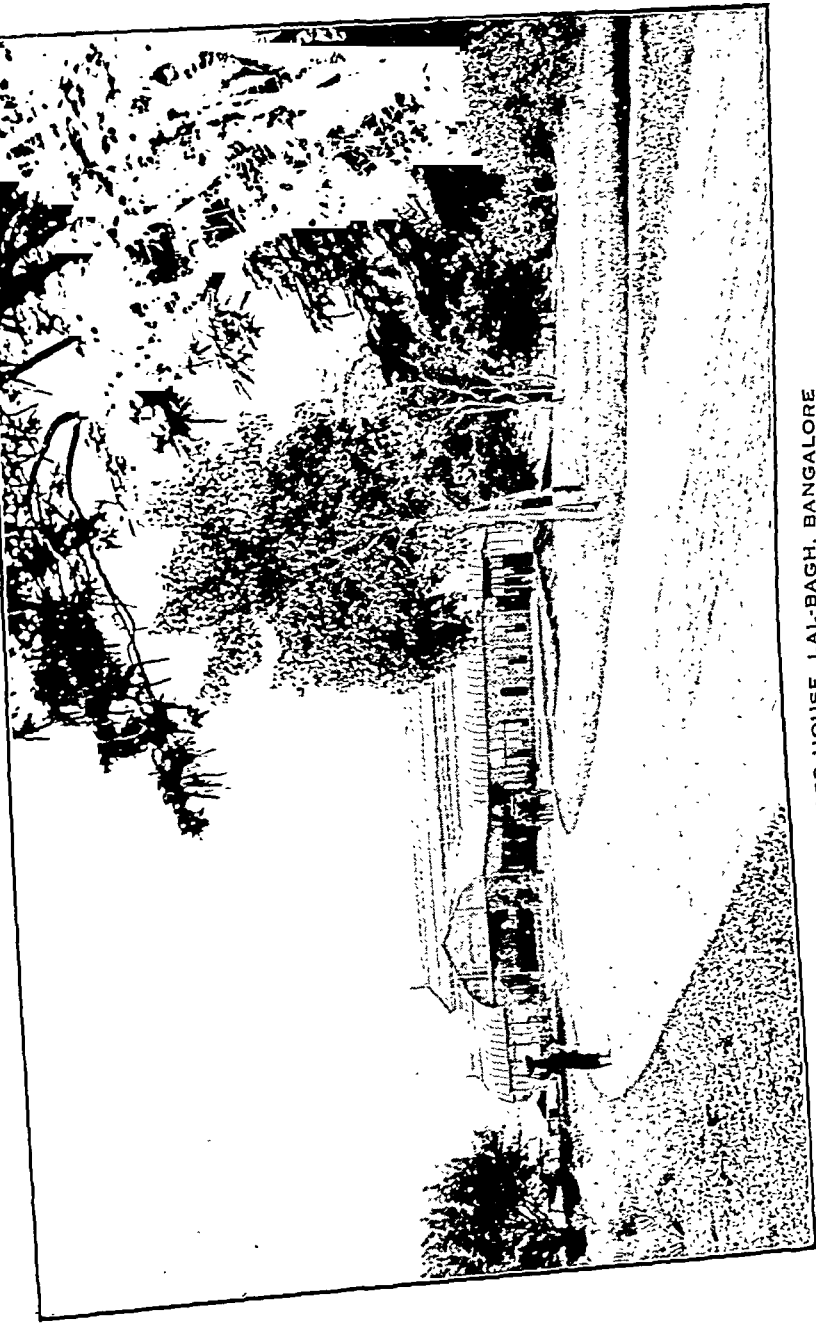
A Bill for the registration of Medical Practitioners and a Bill to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation to provide for the appointment of duly certified dispensers in chemists' shops are in the final stage of consideration by the Legislative Council.

Latest Figures

At the close of 1930, the number of medical institutions of all kinds had risen to 273, and the number of patients treated in them was 43,84,185, of whom 50,272 were in-patients.



VICTORIA HOSPITAL BANGALORE



THE GLASS HOUSE. LAL-BAGH, BANGALORE

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS.					DEATHS.			
Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Per Mille.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Per Mille.
1928..	55,226	52,129	1,07,355	18.46	47,622	44,068	91,690	15.64
1929..	58,807	55,111	1,13,918	19.44	42,625	40,775	83,400	14.23
1930..	..	..	93,985	..	..	..	77,181	..

PUBLIC HEALTH

The work of the Department of Public Health and Sanitation is progressing, in accordance with the programme of work drawn up in consultation with the experts of the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Victor Heiser of the International Health Board of New York visited the State in March 1931, and he recommended the extension of Rural Health Unit work and stressed the importance of health propaganda. He expressed appreciation of the progress made by the Department in anti-malaria work.

A large number of Municipalities have constituted Health Committees with the local Senior Medical Officer as chairman, with a view to be in close touch with the health problems of the areas in their jurisdiction.

So far as village sanitation is concerned, the main item of work consists in the construction or improvement of wells, shifting of villages and allotment of sites for the storage of manure.

During the year 1931, there was a heavy incidence of cholera in many parts of the State, the worst parts affected being Mysore City and Mysore District, as many as 403 villages and 22 towns in the district having become infected. Prompt control measures were adopted by prohibiting the congregation of people at *jatras* and festivals, by disinfecting all sources of drinking water supply by the chlorination method which yielded satisfactory

results, and by anti-cholera inoculations on an extensive scale. Over 90,000 inoculations were done in all parts of the State and it was found that where mass inoculation was resorted to, the disease practically disappeared in the course of a week.

Special malaria surveys were conducted in Mysore City, and in certain areas in Tumkur, Kolar and Kadur Districts.

The work of the Mandya Rural Health Unit continued to be satisfactory. The Unit held 94 clinics and examined nearly 1,400 children. The midwife attached to the Unit visited 165 villages in connection with pre- and post-labour work. The Unit did about 15,000 anti-cholera, 10,000 anti-plague inoculations and 1,631 vaccinations against small-pox.

Proposals regarding the establishment of one Rural Health Unit in each of the other districts are under consideration.

Vigorous measures are being taken for the control of hookworm disease, plague and small-pox. Health propaganda work is being carried on by exhibiting cinema films ; 95 film shows were arranged during the year which attracted nearly 40,000 persons.

In order to ensure that bore wells for drinking water-supply are excavated after a careful examination of the local conditions and site, it has been directed that in all cases of tube well sinking, the advice of the Consulting Sanitary Engineer, Rockefeller Foundation, should first be sought.

The Vaccine Institute manufactured lanoline vaccine for 3,09,300 cases and the quality of the lymph was satisfactory.

whole of this excess is due to a further decline in revenue, the heads which have caused this disappointment being Land Revenue, Forests, Excise and Iron Works. The expenditure was less by Rs. 2 lakhs under Revenue and by Rs. 9½ lakhs under Capital than that taken in the Revised.

Position in the Current Year.—The financial prospects of the current year have worsened since the budget was framed. Under Revenue, fairly cautious estimates were made counting upon the restoration, to some extent at least, of normal conditions and taking also into calculation the large arrears under some of the heads left over for collection this year. Under Expenditure, considerable economies were effected and its standard reduced. A position of equilibrium was thus reached and it was expected that it would be realized. However, the course of revenue in the first three months and the outlook for the rest of the year indicate that the estimates under some heads are too sanguine. The sales of sandalwood oil are slack and the prospects of an increased demand for it are remote. The revenue from Excise is substantially below the budget expectation. Owing to the depression and the consequent contraction in goods traffic and the competition of buses, the revenue from Railways shows a large decline. The budget counted on three-quarters of a lakh of rupees from the water rate on new lands irrigated by the Irwin Canal, but a large part of this amount will not be realized as there was unavoidable delay in the completion of the tunnel works and supply of water. There does not appear to be any reason to anticipate a disappointment under other heads of revenue. The agricultural conditions being favourable and the arrears to be collected being heavy, the realizations under Land Revenue should exceed the budget expectation. The shortages under the heads to which I have referred may be taken at about Rs. 30 lakhs and this sum, therefore, represents the deficit in the budget of this year, as far as it is possible to form a forecast of it now..... We have had a large deficit last year and the prospect of another deficit this year cannot but cause concern. The re-establishment of budgetary equilibrium is absolutely

necessary and Government will employ all possible means for reaching this end as quickly as possible.....

RETRENCHMENT

The Retrenchment Committee was appointed in March last to examine all means of effecting economies and of improving revenues. While the budget for the current year was under preparation, the Committee sent up a number of *interim* recommendations and most of them were accepted and taken into account in framing the budget. The final report of the Committee was received on the 12th August last, and it is now being expeditiously dealt with by Government. The total retrenchments in expenditure recommended by the Committee amount to Rs. 48.70 lakhs, and the aggregate improvement in revenues suggested by them is Rs. 4½ lakhs. The proposals of the Committee in regard to the improvement of revenues have all been dealt with and accepted, except that in regard to the imposition of fees in Middle Schools. As regards retrenchments, recommendations of the Committee calculated to result in economies to the extent of Rs. 32 lakhs were dealt with last year. Since the commencement of the current year, further economies amounting to about Rs. 16 lakhs have been effected. As I have already explained, the deficit to be covered is Rs. 30 lakhs, and about half of it has been wiped out by the retrenchments made so far this year, and there is still a gap of about Rs. 15 lakhs, and means must be devised for bridging it. There is very little scope for additional taxation and the only resource left to us for righting our financial position is to effect further economies in expenditure.

The following retrenchment measures were adopted:—

(i) The posts of Financial Assistant to the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, and Account Assistants to the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Chief Electrical Engineer were abolished.

(ii) The appointment of Civil Control Auditor was suspended.

purchase of motor vehicles and cycles as well as for building or purchasing houses.

The scheme of commutation of pensions has also been held in abeyance.

The scope of local and outside audit was enlarged by bringing eleven more institutions under periodical review by the Audit Department.

The financial necessity which faces us calls for prompt action ; and in view of this situation it has been decided to effect, as a temporary measure, a reduction in the salaries of Government Officers. The details of this measure of retrenchment are under examination and Government will issue early orders.* There are one or two important aspects of this measure to which I should make a special reference. Our scale of salaries is lower than that in British India and the reduction to be now made in them will be in addition to the increased rates of income-tax recently imposed. The sense of security of Government service is vital to the efficiency of the administration and nothing should be done to impair it. A general cut in salaries is a serious modification of the conditions of employment of officers in the public service and should be treated as an exceptional measure which could only be adopted as a temporary expedient in an emergency.

BURDEN OF THE SUBSIDY

We have all read with the deepest interest the press reports of the view expressed by the Federal Finance Sub-Committee regarding the payment of tributes by Indian States to the Government of India. The Sub-Committee has unanimously held that there is no place for contributions of this kind under the new Federal Constitution, that there is no justification for their continuance even now, and that only the probability of the lack of adequate Federal resources prevents the recommendation of their immediate abolition. The Committee, we are told, have recognized the existence of cases of real hardship in which they suggest there should be a partial

* Orders on cuts in allowances and salaries have since been issued.

remission forthwith. Sir Mirza M. Ismail rightly pointed out that the expectation of a Federal deficit constituted neither a just nor a logical ground for not recommending the immediate abolition of tributes which are as much an anachronism now as under the coming Federation. The case of Mysore is the hardest of all the States paying subsidies and Sir Mirza pointed out, in the course of discussion on this subject, the grave injustice involved by the imposition on the State of an annual subsidy of Rs. 35 lakhs paid by us until recently and of Rs. 24½ lakhs still being paid by us. Our contribution is no less than one-third of the total receipts of the Government of India from tributes and this, as he observed, is a crushing burden on our finances. We have been making this excessively heavy contribution for over a century and a quarter; and we all hope that Sir Mirza's appeal for the immediate abolition of this impost will meet with that full and prompt response which is so justly due to it, but which has so long been withheld. We cannot be too grateful to Sir Mirza for his unwearied efforts to relieve the State of this burden.

MYSORE'S INDIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS

Most of the indirect taxes levied by the Government of India are paid by us; and these taxes are being steadily increased for some years past and a further enhancement of them has now been announced. The amounts collected from the people of Mysore through these taxes are being taken away by the Government of India for their own purposes. The State has its own financial needs and difficulties; but all the taxes paid by the people in the State are not available for meeting them. This position is very unsatisfactory and it is aggravated by the imposition of the heavy subsidy. Our case, therefore, for the immediate abolition of the subsidy is the strongest and it is to be hoped that the prospect of its complete remission is near.

CERTAIN HEADS OF REVENUE

Land Revenue.—There was an expansion of cultivation by 50,000 acres and the sale of this extent of land assessed at Rs. 56,000, realized a revenue of Rs. 2½ lakhs.

The depression in prices and difficulties in disposing of products and the extension of time allowed in some cases for paying assessment, led to a considerable reduction under Land Revenue, the amount collected being only Rs. 116 lakhs against the demand of Rs. 140 lakhs. The cultivation of tea is expanding and the area under it now is 1,000 acres. The Record of Rights Scheme has been extended to 29 taluks. The preparation of the preliminary record has been completed in 23 taluks and arrangements have been made for the writing up and publication of the final record in 8 taluks where *hissa* (Share) survey has been completed.

Forests.—The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 20,50,838; out of this Rs. 15,28,728 were actually collected and a sum of Rs. 38,995 was written off the accounts; the balance that was left unrecovered at the close of the year was Rs. 4,83,115.

In addition to the saw-mill at Shimoga, another saw-mill was started at Kalkere during the year. On account of the dullness of the timber market and for want of space for stocking sawn materials, the saw-mill at Shimoga was temporarily closed from 1st February 1931.

Excise.—The revenue of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 71,50,107 against Rs. 74,75,424 in the preceding year. There was a noticeable decline in the consumption of liquors of all kinds during the year, resulting in the shrinkage of revenue to the extent of Rs. 5½ lakhs under duty on liquors and tax on trees.

Income-Tax.—The net ordinary demand (5,647 cases) for the year including arrears was Rs. 8,74,927 under Income-tax and Rs. 3,41,822 under Super-tax, against Rs. 9,26,368 and Rs. 3,68,748, respectively, in the previous year. The total collections including the collections of tax at source and miscellaneous collections, amounted to Rs. 9,90,000 under Income-tax and Rs. 3,31,000 under Super-tax, against the revised estimates of Rs. 9,55,000 and Rs. 3,35,000, respectively.

Stamps.—The revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 20,40,312 against Rs. 22,17,542 in the previous year.

Registration.—There was a fall in the number of documents registered from 164,037 during the year 1929-30 to 127,281. The revenue of the Department showed a corresponding shrinkage from Rs. 3,80,112 in the preceding year to Rs. 2,95,196.

Electrical Department.—The gross revenue of the Department for the year 1930-31 was Rs. 50.39 lakhs as against Rs. 47.45 lakhs during 1929-30. The net revenue, after providing for depreciation fund, amounted to Rs. 33.97 lakhs.

Geological.—The Department earned a revenue of Rs. 99,566 including a sum of Rs. 60,200 realized by the sale of chromite.

PUBLIC LOANS

purchases effected by it, gives an incidence of 0.32 per cent.

THE OUTLOOK

The economic crisis has brought home to all the nations, as nothing else could have done, their inter-dependence in the economic sphere. Great creditor countries have been taught the lesson that the prosperity of their debtors is essential for the recovery of their debts and for selling their products. The application of science to agriculture and industries has led to improvements in production, unknown before. We hear of over-production and of measures taken to destroy commodities for bolstering up prices. An increase in the production of the necessities of life is certainly a matter for congratulation, and there can be no real over-production until poverty and want are banished. The world can become more prosperous only by producing more wealth and not by placing restrictions on its production or by destroying the wealth produced. We may well hope that the obviousness of this view will be increasingly appreciated. The debacle which has occurred in the sphere of finance has also its lessons for all. The belief that the incomes of Governments can go on increasing without limit has received a rude shock. Material progress depends, after all, upon the means available for achieving it; and in undertaking large programmes of improvement or development, it is not safe for Governments to be too sanguine about their future means. A policy of cautious advancement is the safest and best in the long run. More than all, the lesson has been impressed upon all that economy in public expenditure should receive the foremost consideration, and that the best part of efficiency is economy.

XIII. CENSUS & MISCELLANEOUS

Growth of Population

(The figures given are provisional in all cases.)

The following table shows the variations of population in Mysore during the last 60 years. Except during the first decade of this period (1871-1881), the population has risen steadily in numerical strength.

Year.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	..	24,94,260	24,79,332	49,73,592
1881	..	20,38,865	20,53,783	40,92,648
1891	..	24,33,262	24,10,261	48,43,523
1901	..	27,51,902	26,97,898	54,49,800
1911	..	28,82,869	28,22,490	57,05,359
1921	..	29,85,541	28,74,411	58,59,952
1931	..	32,84,554	31,38,635	64,23,189

These figures are exclusive of the C. & M. Station of Bangalore, which has Males 69,409 and Females 64,704. Total 1,34,113. These added, Mysore's total for 1931 would be—

Males 33,53,963 + Females 32,03,339 = Total 65,57,302.

The total population of India for 1931 is :—

Males 18,19,21,914 + Females 17,10,64,962 = Total 35,29,86,876.

Families

The number of families in Mysore is 12,84,445. The average strength being 5 a family.

Immigration

Those who have stated that their native place is outside Mysore are as follows :—

Of the Madras Presidency	..	2,94,024
„ Bombay	..	30,606
„ Coorg	..	2,703
„ Other British Indian Provinces	..	4,027
„ „ Indian States	..	8,565
„ „ Parts of India	..	585

Religion

Hindus	..	60,15,804	Buddhists	..	1,239
Musalmanas	..	3,98,628	Parsis	..	331
Christians	..	87,538	Sikhs	..	100
Jains	..	26,613	Brahmos	..	76
Animists	..	23,828	Jews	..	39

Some Important Hindu Castes

(Alphabetical)

Adi-Karnataka	..	10,00,326	Kuruba	..	4,31,327
Agasa	..	1,09,490	Lingayata	..	7,70,802
Banajiga	..	1,52,150	Mahratta	..	60,528
Beda	..	3,01,463	Nayinda	..	46,216
Besta (Gangakula)	..	1,74,303	Neygi (Weavers)	..	54,557
Brahmana	..	2,45,163	Panchala		
			(Visvakarma)	..	1,43,669
Darji	..	20,527	Satani	..	23,102
Ganiga	..	44,960	Vaisya (Komati)	..	44,235
Kshatriya	..	41,008	Vodda	..	1,64,876
Kumbara	..	48,607	Vokkaliga	..	13,12,264

PRESSES AND PERIODICALS

Including the large Government Printing establishment at Bangalore and the Government Branch Press at Mysore, there were 104 printing presses in 1930.

Of newspapers and periodicals, there were 61, thus :—

		News	Periodicals
English ..	..	7	19
Kannada..	..	12	22
Urdu ..	..	1	..
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		20	41

The publication of periodicals is subject to the provisions of the Mysore Newspapers Regulation, III of 1908, which requires the taking of permission from Government by the editor or publisher.

LIQUOR & DRUGS

ARRACK

The incidence of municipal taxes varies largely from Rs. 3-12-6 in Bangalore City and Rs. 2-15-9 in Mysore to Re. 1-2-0 in a Taluk town and Re. 0-3-1 in a village. The landless labouring classes in rural areas are contributing Re. 0-11-6 a head by means of drink etc.

(iii) IMPERIAL REVENUES

“Calculations based on an all-India average would suggest that Mysore is taxed to the extent of Rs. 85.90 lakhs by means of Imperial customs and salt duties; but this....requires more....investigation.”

Approximate *per capita* incidence .. Rs. 1 7 0

XIV. BANGALORE

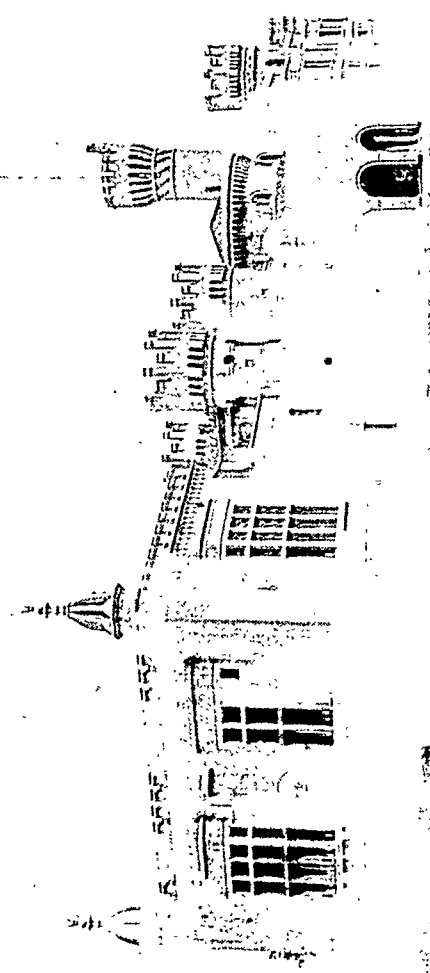
BANGALORE is the seat of the Government of the State of Mysore and the headquarters of the Bangalore Brigade Area of the Indian Army. It covers an area of 25 square miles, and is composed of two separate but adjacent parts:—Bangalore City, under the Mysore State, and the Civil and Military Station or Cantonment, a tract measuring about 14 square miles, assigned to the British Government and administered by the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, without prejudice to the territorial and other sovereignty rights of the Mysore State. The surplus revenues of the C. & M. Station are paid to the State. Bangalore has an elevation of about 3,000 feet above sea-level and is noted for its salubrious climate.

The population of Bangalore is (1931)—

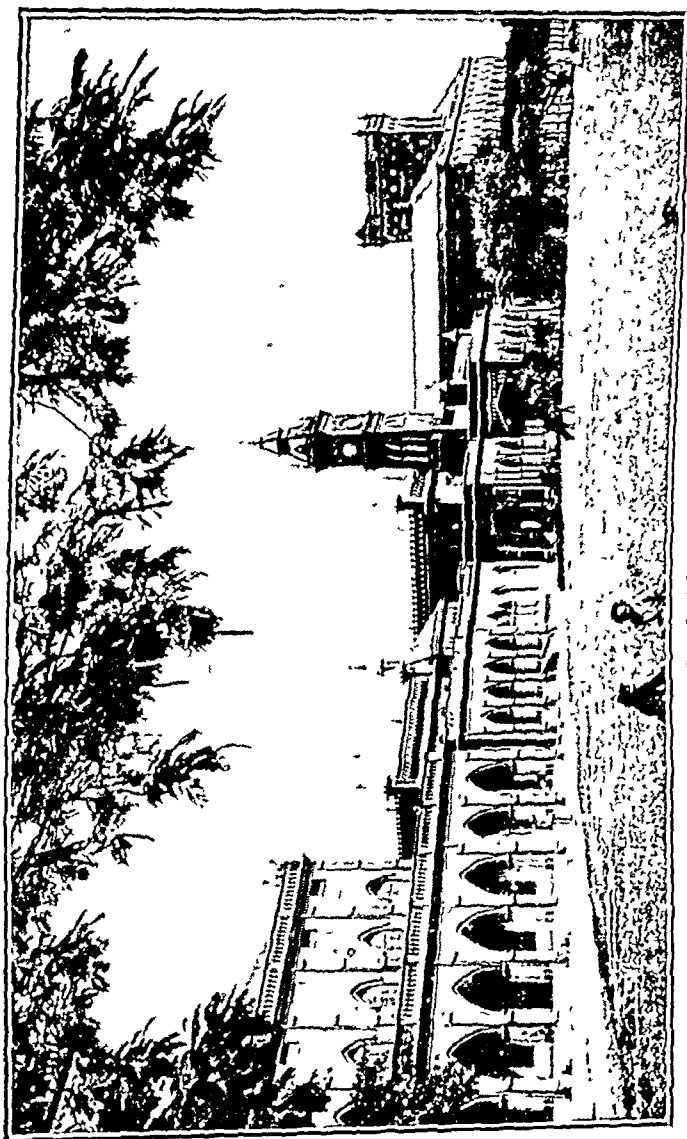
	Male.	Female.	Total.
City	91,680	80,677	1,72,357
C. & M. Station ..	69,409	64,704	1,34,113
Total ..	1,61,089	1,45,381	3,06,470

History

The place is of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in an inscription of about A.D. 900 at Begur, a



THE PALACE, BANGALORE



CENTRAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE

village about eight miles to the south. The old records in the neighbourhood, such as the inscriptions at Dasarhalli, Krishnarajapura, Vartur and Agara which refer themselves to the reigns of Sripurusha and other early Ganga kings, testify to the antiquity of this part of the country.

PLACES OF INTEREST

The Fort.—The Fort area is now practically a part of the City. The original Fort, which was of mud, was erected by the Yelahanka chief, Kempe Gowda, in 1537. Under the Muhammadans, the fortress was enlarged and rebuilt of stone. This work was carried out in 1761, the first year of Haider Ali's reign. The form of the Fort was oval, with round towers at proper intervals. On the removal of the British garrison from Seringapatam in 1809, some of the troops had their quarters in the Fort where the general commanding and many of the European residents also lived. When the arsenal, which had been transferred to it in about 1823, was given up, the military guards were withdrawn, and the Fort was handed over to the civil authorities in 1888.

The Dungeon.—This is situated near the Delhi Gate of the Fort. It was here that Colonel (afterwards Sir) David Baird was confined in 1794, preparatory to exchange of prisoners with the British.

The Mahal, or Tippu's Palace.—A good specimen of Saracenic architecture, it was in the style of the Daria Daulat at Seringapatam. The building was of two storeys and not without some degree of magnificence. A large open space in front was surrounded by a corridor, in the centre of which, opposite the palace, was the Nautbat Khana, or bandstand, in a gallery. The upper storey of the palace contained the public and private apartments of the Sultan and his ladies, with two balconies of state from which he gave audience. Paint and false gilding decorated the walls. From a Persian inscription in the palace (Bangalore 7) we learn that the building was begun in 1781, in the time of Haider, and completed ten years after, in 1791, under Tippu.

The Well in front of the Palace.—It is said that at this well Colonel Baird, when a prisoner, was made to draw water in order that the Sultan's ladies might see him.

Sri Venkataramanaswami Temple.—This temple, in the Fort, was caused to be erected by the Mysore king,

Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar, in about 1,700 as the inscription (Bangalore 118). It has a fine *mantapa*, or front hall, supported by ornamental and a lofty Garuda pillar in front.

The Watch-Towers.—These are four in number, erected by Kempe Gowda in the four directions of Bangalore, to indicate that the town he built would in course of time extend to those limits. They occupy conspicuous positions around Bangalore, and arrest the eye at once. One of them, on the east, stands on a rock on the Ulsoor tank bund; another, on the west, on the bund of the Kempambudhi tank; the third towards the north, near the Hebbal rifle range; and the fourth to the south, on a rock in the Lal-Bagh.

Extensions.—The five most important suburbs of Bangalore City are the extensions known as Chamara-jpet, Malleswaram, Basavangudi, Shankarapur and Visvesvarapuram, of which the first named is the oldest.

Sri Basavanna Temple.—This is situated to the south-west of the Fort. The object of worship here is a huge bull in a recumbent posture, about 11 feet high, carved out of a boulder. An inscription on the pedestal (Bangalore 70) says that the feet of the bull are the source of the Vrishabhavati river which runs to the west. This is an affluent of the Arkavati. This temple was founded by Kempe Gowda.

Bugle Rock.—At the south-western end of Basavangudi is the Bugle Rock, which affords a panoramic view of the whole City from its railed platform. A place for picnic parties.

The Gavi Gangadharesvara Temple.—This, too, is situated to the south-west of the Fort, and is not very far from the Bull temple mentioned above. It is a cave temple dedicated to Siva. In the enclosure stand two stone umbrellas and two of the attributes of Siva, namely, a stone trident and a stone drum. Carved on a gigantic scale out of solid stone, these present curious specimens of the mason's art, each being about 12 feet high and

musical instruments, metal ware, lacquer ware, sandal-wood carvings, inlaid work, ivory, pottery, agricultural and economic products, geological and carpological exhibits are arranged in the central hall. The gallery is mainly occupied by zoological material. There is a good collection of Mysore coins. There is also a small library containing books of reference attached to the Museum.

Mythic Society.—This Society has its offices and library and holds its meetings in the Daly Memorial Hall in Cenotaph Road. Its objects are to promote the study of the sciences of ethnology, archaeology, history, religions and allied subjects, more particularly in Mysore and Southern India, and to stimulate research in them. The Society publishes a quarterly journal and has a wide reputation.

Experimental Farm, Hebbal.—The Farm is situated five miles north of Bangalore on the Bangalore-Chikkaballapur Road, and comprises about 60 acres of dry land and about 20 acres of wet land, which latter is situated below the Hebbal tank which supplies water all the year round save in exceptional years. (See page 89.)

Indian Institute of Science.—Situated three miles out of Bangalore on the Tumkur Road. This institution has been described elsewhere. (See page 69.)

The Central Jail.—The Central Jail is located behind the Central College. Among the articles manufactured in the Jail are jhools, pile carpets, cumblies, towels, ropes, coir matting and rugs, carpenters' and smiths' work, baskets and cane work. (See page 55.)

Jewell Filters.—There are three of these situated on the left of the Tumkur Road, a little beyond Sankey's Tank. They are 17 feet in diameter, and capable of filtering 386 gallons per minute each. From them the water is distributed in iron mains to the City.

Medical Institutions.—Besides the military hospitals, the following are the most important medical institutions in Bangalore:—

(1) *Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital, C. & M. Station.*—Has Medical, Surgical and Maternity Wards as well as a Nursing Department.

(2) *Victoria Hospital, City.*—The largest general hospital in the State. Equipment up-to-date. Attracts patients from all parts of the State and outside. (P. 94.)

(3) *Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, City.*—Another most popular institution, drawing large numbers from far and near. Medical men go here for a post-graduate course in eye-work. (P. 95.)

(4) *Maternity Hospital, City.*—Chiefly for lying-in women. There are also Ante-natal and baby clinics and an Out-patients Ward. Very popular. (P. 95.)

(5) *Lepet Asylum, City.*—Situated on the Magadi Road. With this is combined also the asylum for incurables. Also an epidemic diseases hospital. (P. 96.)

(6) *Mental Hospital, City.*—Special attention is paid to the treatment of mental diseases. (P. 96.)

Military Dairy Farm.—This farm is under the control of the Superintendent, Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, and is situated on the left of the Oosoor (Hosur) Road, about half a mile beyond the Cantt. There are a large number of very fine cattle, some of them English; and the most up-to-date refrigerating and other machinery for the manufacture of dairy products has been installed. These products are of an exceptionally high quality, and the Farm is well worth a visit.

Palace.—The Palace is situated on the northern outskirts of the City, and is one of the finest in South India. The main building is designed after the Windsor Castle, and has an area of 45,000 square feet. The grounds are extensive and well laid out. Visitors may obtain permission to see the Palace when His Highness is not in residence by applying to the Superintendent of Government Gardens, Lal-Bagh.

Silk Farm.—The Salvation Army Tata Silk Farm is near the southern extremity of the Basavangudi Extension, about one mile south of the Lal-Bagh.

The farm originally belonged to Messrs. Tata Bros., and was handed over by them to Salvation Army in 1910. The whole process, from the rearing of the worm to the completion of the fabric, may be seen here.

Transformer Station.—"A" Transformer Station is located near the crossing of Sheshadri Road and Subedar's Chattram Road, and receives the high tension lines coming from the Kaveri Power Station at Sivasamudram. From this building the power, reduced to a comparatively low voltage, is distributed by overhead wires to the various parts of the City.

Soap Factory.—On the Avenue Road. Processes of making first-class toilet and washing soap may be seen, with the permission of the Superintendent. (P. 75.)

Agricultural Laboratory.—In the same locality. Well worth a visit for those interested in the scientific problems of agriculture.

University.—The Central College, the Engineering College, the Intermediate College and the Vani Vilas Institute are the important University Institutions in the City.

XV. SERINGAPATAM.

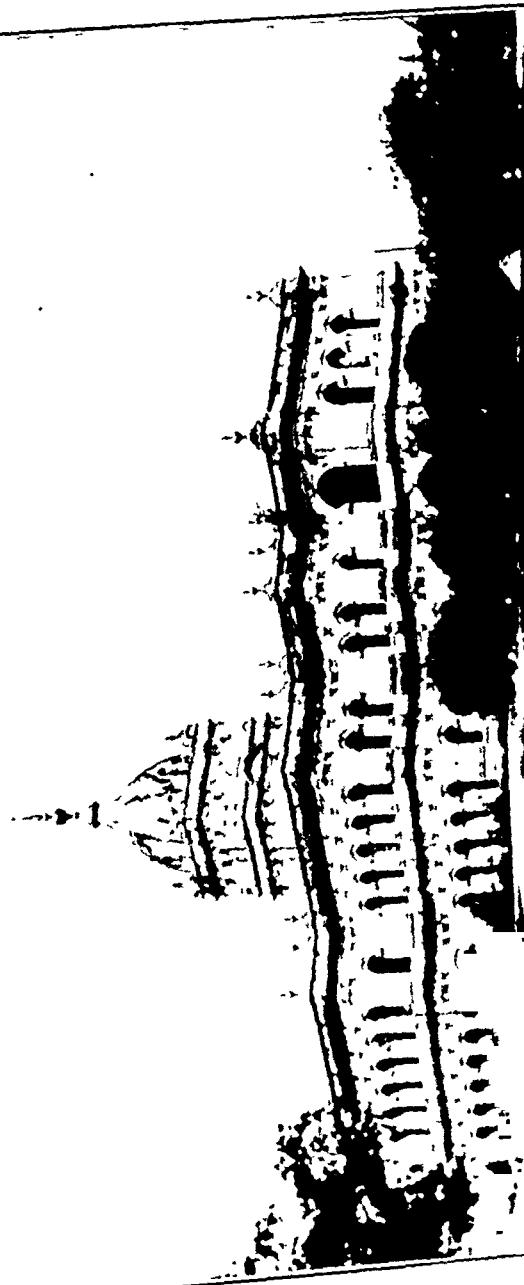
SERINGAPATAM—properly "Sri-Rangapattana"—is situated at the western or upper end of an island in the Kaveri, about three miles in length from west to east, and one mile in breadth. The eastern end of the island is occupied by the suburb called Ganjam.

In the earliest ages, a sage of the name of Gautama is said to have worshipped here the deity called Ranganatha, whose temple is the principal Hindu building in the Fort. This is known as the western or Paschima Ranganatha Kshetra, as distinguished from the eastern or Purva Ranganatha Kshetra at Srirangam near Trichinopoly in Southern India.

At first (894 A.D.) the settlement of an exiled Ganga prince, later the refuge and estate of Ramanujacharya,



MAUSOLEUM OF TIPPU SULTAN SRIRANGAPATA



PUBLIC OFFICES, MYSORE

the great Sri Vaishnava reformer and saint of the 12th century, then the seat of Vijayanagar's Viceroys, and later on the capital of the Kings of Mysore. Seringapatam is a place of unique historical as well as religious interest, besides being attractive by picturesque natural scenery. With the exception of the famous shrine of Sri Ranganatha and a few others, the monuments to be seen to-day are mostly of the Muhammadan period, and are connected with the conclusive victory of the British in the South of India and the consolidation of their power.

The Fort.—At the north-west angle of the Fort may be viewed the breach made in 1799, the spot from which the storming party issued on the opposite side of the river being marked by a memorial erected to celebrate the centenary of this event. Within the walls, surrounded by a high enclosure, are the remains of the Musalman Palace. Near the large temple of Sri Ranganathaswami, which is close by, a memorial has been built to mark the site where stood the ancient palace of the Rayalus or Viceroys of Seringapatam and of the Rajas of Mysore. A large mosque, erected by Tippu, with two tall minarets which are conspicuous from a great distance, is in front of the Mysore Gate. The spot where Tippu fell is about 100 yards to the east of the old water-gate.

Daria Daulat Bagh.—Just outside the Fort, on the island, is the Daria Daulat Bagh, or "Garden of the Wealth of the Sea," a summer palace which was Tippu's favourite retreat from business. Its graceful proportions, and the arabesque work in rich colours with which it is covered, render it very attractive. Part of the walls is adorned with pictures in a style of broad caricature, representing Colonel Baillie's defeat at Conjeevaram in 1780, Haider and Tippu as they appeared in public processions, and numerous figures of Rajas and Palegars. These representations had been defaced by Tippu prior to the siege, but after the capture of Seringapatam were restored by Colonel Wellesley, who occupied the palace for some time. They were again allowed to become partially obliterated, until Lord Dalhousie, during his tour in Mysore (1855), caused them to be repainted by a native artist who remem-

them as they were. The perspective is bad, and the general effect is grotesque ; but the artist has succeeded well in caricaturing the expression and attitude of the British soldier ; and the Frenchmen under Lally must have been taken from life.

Lal-Bagh.—At the eastern end of the island towards the south is the Gumbaz, or mausoleum, which was built by Tippu for his father, and in which he also is buried, as well as his mother. It is a square building surmounted by a dome with minarets at the angles, and surrounded by a corridor which is supported by pillars of black horn-blende. The interior is painted in lacquer with tiger stripes, adopted by Tippu for military uniforms. The double doors, inlaid with ivory, were renewed by Lord Dalhousie. Each of the tombs is covered with a handsome pall. The mausoleum is supported at Government expense. A tablet on the tomb of Tippu contains some verses, in which the following expressions—"The light of Islam and the faith left this world ; Tippu became a martyr for the faith of Mahomed ; the sword was lost ; the offspring of Haider was a great martyr"—by a process called *Abjad*, give 1213 as the date of his death according to the Muhammadan era of the Hejira. A short distance from the entrance to the Gumbaz is the tomb of Colonel Baillie, erected in 1816 by his nephew, Resident at the court of Lucknow. Of Tippu's palace, which stood in the Lal-Bagh, nothing now remains. Buchanan in 1800 says of it, "Though built of mud, it possesses a considerable degree of elegance, and is the handsomest native building that I have ever seen."

On the rising ground called Sabbalrani Tittu, to the south of Daulat Bagh, is a monument to officers who fell in the final siege. Among other objects of interest are De Havilland's Vibrating Arch, the Dungeons, Scott's Bungalow etc.

XVI. MYSORE

THE CITY OF MYSORE is the ceremonial capital of the State and the residence of H. H. the Maharaja. It is 2,525 feet above the sea-level, and has an area of 9.50 square miles. The City is built in a valley formed of two ridges running north and south. There is also a slight ascent on the northern side. The population is—Male 56,772+Female 50,370=Total 1,07,112.

The recent extensions of the City, especially to the south-west and west during recent years, and the immense improvements introduced on all sides have so completely transformed the place that persons who knew Mysore as it was 30 years ago could hardly recognize the present handsome City, with magnificent wide roads and imposing buildings.

Conspicuous on high ground are the Public Offices, surmounted by a dome and with the statue of Sir James Gordon in front. Close by are the Victoria Jubilee Institute and the pile of the Mysore University Buildings, the Law Courts, the College Hostel etc.

PLACES OF INTEREST

The Palace.—The Palace is situated almost in the middle of the City and the appearance and outline are Indo-Saracenic, but the details of decoration of panels, friezes, niches etc. are distinctly Hoysala. The central dome is the dominating feature, while the rest are all subordinate to it. The mode in which the principal face is partitioned and diversified by cupolas, minarets, balconies, verandahs, arches and porches, so as to secure light and shade, is marvellous in effect.

The Jagan Mohan Palace contains a gallery of fine paintings and works of art, as well as some pictures of historic personages and events. Its lofty door-frames are a good specimen of wood-carving

The new Lalitha Mahal and the Summer Palace within whose compound is an old maze, are among the other structures of beauty in this royal town.

The Palace Stables and the Dairy Farm at Rayankere are places of much educative value and interest. These and other institutions and buildings connected with the Palace may be visited with the permission of the Palace authorities.

Maharaja's College.—On the high ground of the City are situate the Maharaja's College, the Intermediate College, the University Union, the Offices of the University and the College Hostel, and an extensive play-ground. There is also the University Library containing a large collection of standard works on several subjects and a well-furnished reading room.

Oriental Library.—In proximity to the Maharaja's College is the Government Oriental Library, known as the Victoria Jubilee Institute, where there is a good collection of old and rare MSS. in Kannada and Sanskrit, the translation and printing of which are carried on under the supervision of an expert staff. The Library is accessible to the public for reference.

Sanskrit College.—The Maharaja's Sanskrit College situated near the Palace trains students in higher branches of study in Sanskrit leading to academic distinction.

Maharani's College.—An institution whose name is certain to be mentioned in the history of the education of women in Mysore and in South India generally. Started in 1881 as a school and proved a successful pioneer.

Medical College.—Brought over from Bangalore and housed in a beautiful new building with all improved equipment.

Chamarajendra Technical Institute.—The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, which is under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce, is situate just opposite to the Krishnarajendra Hospital, and it imparts training in all the important arts and crafts pursued in the State. There is also a commercial Sales Depot attached to the Institute where articles of rattan,

teak and rosewood, inlaid articles and different kinds of furniture are sold to the public. (Page 76.)

School for Defectives.—Mysore has taken a leading part in the education of defectives. The School for the Deaf-Mutes and the Blind, founded in 1901, is managed by a Local Committee with substantial aid from Government. The defectives are trained in elementary reading and writing and such useful industries as carpentry, rattan work, weaving and tailoring as well as in the art of music. Mysore is the headquarters of the Indian Association of Workers for the Blind which was started in 1917.

Hospitals and Medical Aid.—The City of Mysore, besides having many dispensaries in all important parts of the City, contains the Krishnarajendra Hospital, formerly known as the General Hospital, for the treatment of chronic diseases. The hospital is equipped with up-to-date Medical and Surgical appliances. The Vani Vilas Hospital opposite to the Railway Offices is devoted to the treatment of labour cases and diseases common to women. The Tuberculosis Hospital instituted to the far north-west of the City, attends to cases of consumption.

Krishnarajendra Mills.—This is situate about three miles north-east of Mysore. The articles manufactured in the mills are cotton yarn and hosiery.

The Zoo.—The Chamarajendra Zoological Garden is one of the most interesting institutions of the kind in India, having a remarkably fine collection of birds and wild animals. There is also a museum in the Gardens, besides an extensive park affording a place of diversion to the public.

Beauty Spots.—The Neshat Bagh, the Narasimharajendra Boulevard and the surrounding parks are favourite resorts in Mysore City. The Race Course, with the Polo Ground which it encircles, is another spot of great attraction.

The Hill.—With lakes on either side and lovely gardens; thick wood in front and the stately Chamundi Hills and the Lalithadri beyond, the situation of the Race Course is picturesque in the extreme. A panoramic

of whom one was Kempe Gowda, the founder of Bangalore.

Devarayanadurga.—A hill 3,940 ft. above s.-l. Nine miles from Tumkur Town. Commands a fine forest view. Has a temple at the top dedicated to Sri Narasimha. A natural water-spring near the foot of the hill is a popular resort for picnics etc.

Gersoppe.—(Shimoga Dt.) Village which gives its name to the great water-falls at a distance of about 18 miles. See SHARAVATI below.

Halebid.—(Hassan Dt.) 11 miles east of BELUR (see above). Stands on the site of Dwarasamudra, capital of the Hoysala Kings, founded early in the eleventh century. Its present attraction is in the architectural monuments which still rank among the master-pieces of Hindu art. The most remarkable of these are the Hoy-salesvara and Kedaresvara temples, said to have been the handiwork of Jakanachari.

Harihar.—(Chitaldrug Dt.) A frontier town. Railway Station. Finely situated on the right bank of the Tungabhadra. Place of pilgrimage to Hindus, the temple of Sri Harihareshwara being ancient and famous.

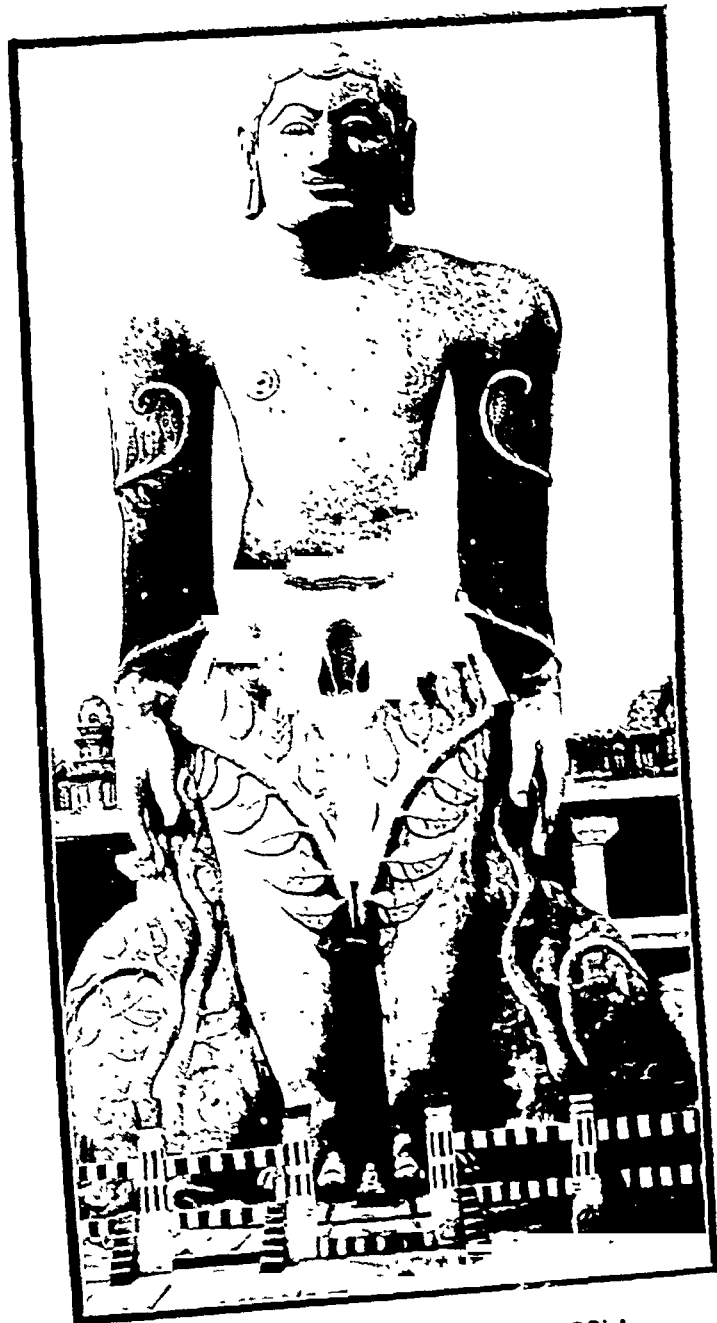
Hassan.—Dt. hq. A nice town, with a High School. Has a temperate climate. A centre of coffee trade.

Hulikere.—(Mysore Dt.) The tunnel through which the Irwin Canal (drawn from the Krishnaraja Sagara lake) passes begins near this village. The tunnel is 9,133 feet long and furnishes another testimony to the organizing and technical ability of the Mysore D.P.W.

Kolar.—Dt. hq. town. Commands a fine view of the *Shata-Shringa* hill range. A place of great antiquity. Has a fine specimen of Dravidian architecture and sculpture in the Somesvara temple in the fort area. Another old temple is that of Kolalamma, a goddess said to be the mistress of scorpions. On the hill, a perennial underground spring cascades through a bull-shaped



THE SHARAVATI FALLS, GERSOPPA OR JOG.



SRI GOMATESWARA. SRAVANABELAGOLA

gargoyle near a Shiva temple, and is called *antara-ganga*. This is a place of popular resort. In a *darga* at Kolar are buried the remains of Haider Ali's father, Fatte Muhammad Khan.

Kolar Gold Fields.—Connected by Railway with the Bangalore-Madras line at BOWRINGPET (q.r. above). The K. G. F. mining area covers about 35 sq. miles. The population of the K.G.F. is—Males 45,051 + Females 40,052 = Total 85,103. (See page 25.)

Kurudumale.—A hill in the Kolar Dt. In the village near are two most interesting specimens of Dravidian sculpture and architecture.—one a mammoth image of Ganesha showing exquisite designing and carving, and the other a shrine of Shiva decorated with beautiful imagery, both attributed to Jakanachari.

Krishnaraja Sagara.—(Mysore Dt.) (P. 92.) This great reservoir dam across the river Kaveri is situated nine miles on the up-stream side of the historic island of Seringapatam. It intercepts a catchment of 4,100 square miles. The dam is 130 feet in height above the river-bed and is capable of storing up 44,827 million cubic feet of water. Of this quantity about one-fourth is to be used for power generation and the balance for irrigation. The reservoir is, at present, the largest of its kind in India and second only to the famous dam at Assuan in Egypt. The total length of the dam including the Waste Weir is 8,600 feet, and it has brought under submersion an extent of over 49.5 square miles. This water-storage has enabled the output of electric power at Sivasamudram to be increased to nearly 35,000 H.P. The cost of the dam, the canals and the connected works will be about Rs. 500 lakhs.

Melkote.—(Mysore Dt.) Sacred to Hindus, particularly Sri Vaishnavas. Sri Ramanujacharya lived and taught here for some time, as also Sri Vedanta Desikar of the same school. There is a temple of Sri Narasimha on the top of the hill. The *Vairamudi* (Diamond Crown) festival of the Sri Tiru Narayana temple in the town (March-April) attracts a large concourse from all over S. India. The little hills and valleys all around make

elaboration of detail that characterize this shrine. It is a marvel of perfection in symmetry, harmony and beauty of expression in statuary art.

Stravana-Belgola.—(Hassan Dt.) An important Jain centre. Has two sacred hills, one called Chandra Betta, connected with the name of the Maurya Emperor Chandragupta and containing a number of shrines of saints, and the other (the higher, about 3,350 ft. above s.l.) called Indra Betta, containing the colossal statue of Sri Gomateswara. This is 57 ft. high and was consecrated about 983 A.D. by Chamundaraya, the minister and general of the Ganga King Rachamalla. The statue is an object of wonder and admiration no less than of veneration.

Sringeri.—(Kadur Dt.) Famous as the seat of one of the four Mutts or monasteries founded by Sri Shankaracharya. It is situated on the banks of the Tungga, in the midst of picturesque woodland scenery. A place near it called Kigga is said to be the spot where the sage Vibhandaka, father of Rishyasringa of the *Ramayana*, had his hermitage. Sringeri has many ancient shrines and is a celebrated seat of Vedantic learning. The temple of Vidyashankara is a unique specimen of architectural skill and is rich in fine sculpture. The shrine of Sri Sharada attracts devotees from all parts of India.

Talkad.—(Mysore Dt.) On the left bank of the Kaveri. Another spot of great antiquity. Once the capital of the Ganga dynasty, now a sandy wilderness. There are five ancient shrines of Shiva, called *Pancha Linga*, and one of Kirti-Narayana, mostly buried in sand, but made accessible during the periodical *jatra*. There is also a Mutt of the Shankaracharya order.

Tumkur.—Dist. hq. town. Has an Intermediate College. Important trade-centre. About 3 miles south is the village Kaidala, said to be the birth-place of Jakanachari famed in the history of Mysore's sculpture and architecture.

XVIII. ASSOCIATIONS & INSTITUTIONS

SOUTH INDIAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE

Started in 1919.

Objects.—(1) To promote intercourse among scientists in various parts of India for the more systematic and thorough cultivation of science. (2) To secure due attention to the public for the objects of science and the ensurance of its steady progress. (3) To diffuse scientific knowledge among the masses.

Members.—118. Any person above the age of 21 who accepts the above objects and undertakes the work of the Association may be enrolled as a member. The payment of a fee of Re. 1 and an annual subscription of Rs. 3. The payment of a lump sum of Rs. 50 entitles one to become a life member.

Meetings.—Lectures were held during the year ending with June 1930; an advertisement for the work may be mentioned a symposium on Indigenus Products. A special Hydrogen concentration and a discussion on advertisement. The lectures were:

- (1) A New Relation, and (2) The Benzene Ring, by Sir C. V. Raman.
- (3) Some Aspects of X-ray Physics by Prof. B. Venkatesachar.
- (4) Lecture on Resonance by Pr. H. E. Watson, and
- (5) Lecture by Prof. F. W. Aston, F.R.S.

An "At Home" was held in honour of Dr. Sommerfeld of Munich. Published: (1) Reference Catalogue of Scientific Journals in Bangalor Library. (2) Lectures by eminent scientific men and technologists (printed). (3) Annual Report.

Other Lectures.—(1) Sir C. V. Raman announced his discovery. (2) In commemoration of Sir C. V. Raman, the Association struck a note the Nobel Prize. The Association struck a note the Nobel Prize.

President.—S. Subba Rao, B.A., M.B. & C.M., etc.

Secretary.—M. M. Rajagopalan, B.Sc., A.I.I.Sc., 'Sudarshana', Mangudi P. O., Bangalore.

SORE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE

Started in 1900.
 Members in 1900: 154.
 Members in 1901: 1,623.
 Members in 1930: 1,625.
 Location, Q. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

President.—Rajakaryaprasakta Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A.

Secretary.—Mr. S. Srikantaiya, B.A., B.L., M.R.A.S., Daly Memorial Hall, Cenotaph Road, Bangalore City.

CIVIC & SOCIAL PROGRESS ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE

Started in 1916.

Objects.—(1) To inculcate correct ideals as to the duties of the citizen towards the fellow-residents of his town or village and to his country-men of the State as a whole. (2) To improve the social habits of the people so as to ensure national well-being and advancement. (3) To organize and carry out schemes of social service in the State.

Members in 1930-31.—Nearly 100. Ordinary Members pay Rs. 6 and Associates Rs. 3 per annum.

Income Rs. 4,667-10-0. *Expenditure* Rs. 4,536-3-3.

Meetings—Ten.

Debates were held on Women's Rights under the Hindu Law, and 14 lectures were delivered by Mrs. Phoebe Marie Holmes of America on Radiant Health, Wealth and Success, besides Lantern Lectures by others on Temperance, Health etc. There were also Social Gatherings, Temperance Exhibitions, Maintenance of Milk Depot, and running of night schools for day labourers.

Publications.—The Evil Effects of Child Marriage. Rural Uplift.

Patron.—H. H. The Yuvaraja of Mysore.

President.—Rajasabhabhushana Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Kt., C.I.E.

Secretary.—Mr. B. Puttaiya, B.A., 162, Fourth Street, Chamaraipet, Bangalore City.

MAHILA SEVA SAMAJA (WOMEN'S SERVICE LEAGUE), BANGALORE CITY

Objects.—Training of Indian Women for educational, medical and philanthropic work and the organization of such work by and for women.

Members.—235 in 1930-31. Ladies paying Re. 1 a month are ordinary members.

Work for 1930-31.—The latest report, which is the 17th annual report, says :—"The past year has shown steady growth in all departments. In addition to the Middle School and the Experimental School, special classes have been held during the year in Hindi and Embroidery. Those who attended the embroidery class showed great interest and produced some beautiful work. The Adult Class, the Reading Room, the Library and Lantern Lectures have been continued as usual. The Tennis Club has met regularly three times a week, the Welfare and Baby Clinic has been better patronized than ever, and the Co-operative Society is in a flourishing condition. 21 pupils were sent up for the Mysore Middle School

Examination, of whom 11 were successful, with two in the first class. About 1,747 received help from the clinic during the year, of whom 1,027 were babies and children under six years of age, and 720 were expectant mothers. The recent closing of seven Municipal Clinics has thrown a great deal of extra work on this department. The expenses for medicine, midwifery, scholarships and allowance to health visitors amounted to Rs. 501-11-3 which were met by voluntary contributions. All the help of the workers is voluntary."

President.—Rangammal Aravamuda Iyengar.

Secretary.—Kamamma H. Dasappa, B.A., Shankarpur, Basavan-
gudi P.O., Bangalore City.

ASAKTHA POSHAKA SABHA, BANGALORE

Started.—August 1923.

Objects.—(1) To start homes to shelter and to feed and clothe the blind, the maimed, the lame and other destitutes and helpless persons, mostly of the beggar class. (2) To work for the social, moral and spiritual uplift of such persons. (3) To start orphanages for poor and helpless children without distinction of caste or creed.

Its affairs are conducted by a Governing Body of 24 members. It is at present maintaining 30 inmates.

During the year 1930-31 its income amounted to Rs. 5,752 and its expenditure to Rs. 3,767.

His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore visited the Sabha and laid the foundation stone of the building on 12-8-1931.

President.—Mr. K. H. Ramayya, B.A., Bar-at-Law.

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, III Road, Chamarajapet,
Bangalore City.

MYSORE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, BANGALORE

Started in 1912, it has 165 members at present.

Objects.—Promotion of Horticulture in all its branches in and outside the State.

Privileges of Members.—Members are entitled to get free supply of plants and seeds up to the full amount of the subscription they pay, to use the Lal-Bagh Library, to get assistance for the purchase of seeds and plants abroad and free tickets to attend the half-yearly Horticultural Shows.

Annual Subscription.—(a) Fellows Rs. 18; (b) Members Rs. 12; (c) Associates Rs. 6.

The Society holds two Horticultural Shows at Lal-Bagh on the First Saturday in February and in August and an annual Garden Competition about the last week of July.

Chairman.—G. H. Krumbiegel, Esq., F.R.H.S.

Secretary.—Mr. H. C. Javaraya, L.Ag., F.L.S., F.R.H.S., Superintendent,
Government Gardeus, Lal-Bagh, Bangalore.

MYSORE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE

Started in the year 1907, the Association has about 400 members on the rolls now. Membership is open both to Medical Officers in the State Service and to Private Practitioners.

Objects :—(1) To promote *esprit-de-corps* among the members of the profession; (2) to provide opportunities for discussions on medical subjects, for demonstrations of interesting cases and for the reading of papers from time to time; and (3) to safeguard and advance the interests of the profession.

It held 24 clinical meetings during the past year (12 of the Central Branch at Bangalore, and 12 of the Branch Association at Mysore), at which several subjects connected with the profession were discussed and many interesting cases were demonstrated.

It publishes the Proceedings of the Medical Conferences annually and Bulletins occasionally, embodying articles on interesting cases which formed subjects of discussions or demonstrations at the clinical meetings.

Special Events during the year were : (1) the holding of the 3rd Mysore Medical Conference; and (2) the organization of an At-Home to the Delegates of the All-India Ophthalmic Conference.

President.—Dr. S. Subha Rao, B.A., M.B.C.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Secretaries.—(1) Dr. P. Parthasarathi, L.M.S., B.S.Sc., L.R.C.P. & S., D.T.M. (Lond.), D.P.H., and (2) Capt. Y. V. Krishnamoorthy, M.B.B.S., D.T.M., Shankarpur, Bangalore City.

MYSORE AGRICULTURAL & EXPERIMENTAL UNION, BANGALORE

Started in 1918, with the object of furthering the development of agriculture in the Mysore State. It has 300 members paying an Annual Fee of Rs. 3.

Its receipts amounted to Rs. 6,074 and its expenditure to Rs. 3,718 during 1930. At its meetings were considered the following subjects :— (1) The Testing of Agricultural Implements and Machinery. (2) Experiments conducted by members: (a) Trial of the Satara Ploughs; (b) Trial of the improved varieties of local groundnut, sugarcane and paddy; (c) Manuring of paddy and sugarcane. (3) The Distribution of Breeding Bulls from the Government Cattle Farm.

The Union publishes a Journal, Quarterly in English and Monthly in Kannada.

A *Field Day* is held every year, usually in November, on one of the Government Farms to acquaint agriculturists with the work done there.

President.—Dr. Leslie C. Coleman, C.I.E., M.A., Ph.D.

Secretary.—Mr. N. Venkatsubbaya, Department of Agriculture, Seshadri Road, Bangalore.

MYSORE SECONDARY EDUCATION LEAGUE

Started in 1926, the Association has 350 members now.

Its *objects* are :—(1) To improve Secondary Education (including education in Normal and Commercial Schools); (2) to develop *esprit-de-corps* among members of the teaching profession; (3) to promote the physical, intellectual and material well-being of the profession; and (4) to educate public opinion on educational matters and enlist the sympathy and co-operation of parents and the public.

It holds Annual Conferences. Mr. K. Matthan, Prof. N. S. Subba Rao, Dr. M. O. Forster, and Prof. B. Venkatesachar have presided over these Conferences. H. H. the Yuvaraja opened the Conference held in Mysore in 1929.

Its Quarterly Journal has been temporarily suspended.

During the present year, a Sub-Committee on Vocational Education has collected a large mass of information and has sent out an elaborate Questionnaire to be answered by students, parents, and Head Masters and Employers. The League has invited the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations to hold its Annual Conference in Bangalore (1931).

President.—Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

Vice-President.—Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., M.Ed.

Secretary.—Mr. C. Krishnaswamy Rao, B.A.

Joint Secretary & Treasurer.—Mr. S. Kalappa, M.A., B.T., Government High School, Fort, Bangalore.

NATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY OF MYSORE, BANGALORE

Started in 1919, the Association has 132 members now (annual subscription Rs. 12).

Its *objects* are to establish schools and colleges open to every community, to introduce improvements in the system of education and to organize public opinion on educational questions.

It is conducting the National High School of Bangalore City, which had 297 students on its rolls in 1930. The school sent up 91 students for S.S.L.C. Examination, of whom 45 passed, with 4 in the I Class. The school is also giving much attention to physical culture, debates, and celebration of the memorial days of great national heroes.

It publishes an Anglo-Kannada Quarterly Magazine.

President.—Mr. B. K. Garudachar, M.L.C., etc.

Secretary.—Mr. B. N. Venkatramiah, B.A., National High School, Basavangudi P. O., Bangalore City.

KARNATAKA SAHITYA PARISHAT, BANGALORE (Kannada Literary Academy)

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